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U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON SALT II VERIFICATION NOTED

LD070138 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington, October 6, TASS--The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has published the non-secret part of the report on the question of control over implementation of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. The commission came to the conclusion that most of the provisions of the treaty can be verified with a high or a sufficiently high degree of confidence.

Meanwhile, the committee, under the pretext of increasing the potential of verification of implementation of the treaty, advocated stronger means of American intelligence for conducting espionage activities in general. The committee demanded that the highest priority be given to the expansion of the systems of collection of intelligence data and also to processing and analysis of information. The committee expressed itself in favour of total espionage over other spheres of the military and economic activity of the Soviet Union.

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The White House has issued a statement welcoming the conclusions of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence pertaining to technical possibilities of the United States for verification of implementation of the terms of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. In the statement it is noted that the Senate can now get down to the vote on the question of ratification of the SALT II treaty with full confidence that the verification question has been resolved satisfactorily.

ZORIN SCORES FORD, KISSINGER, CHURCH OPPOSITION TO SALT

LD071059 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary in weekly "Moscow Viewpoint" program]

[Text] I sometimes marvel at what people will do for the sake of their political careers. Ex-President Gerald Ford and Ex-Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have lately made a series of statements that amount to opposition to speedy Senate ratification of the treaty limiting strategic arms, SALT II. Since many Washington politicians oppose the treaty, largely those connected with the military-industrial complex, this would not be surprising if it were not for one thing--Henry Kissinger took a most active part in elaborating many of the provisions of SALT II when work on the treaty first began, and Gerald Ford joined in this work as soon as he become president.

I happened to be in Vladivostok when President Ford and President Brezhnev had their important summit, and I could see the American leader was making a great effort to find formulations that would suit both sides. I also talked with Henry Kissinger in Vladivostok. He was very eloquent at the time, finding many arguments in favor of speedy conclusion of SALT II. But later, as we know, Ford-Kissinger administration backed down and succumbing to pressure from the right, began dragging its feet. But it was not because Mr Ford and Mr Kissinger questioned the feasibility of SALT II for United States security. Simply, they had an eye on the 1976 elections. Later Mr Ford admitted more than once that he had yielded to pressure from the right and that they delaying signing SALT II had served him poorly in the 1976 presidential elections.

But the fact remains that while Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger were in the White House, they not only supported the idea of limiting strategic arms, but worked energetically to hammer out a treaty that would do this.

So why the right about face today? It is pointless to look for the answer in the arguments the two are offering. Everything they are saying in almost the same words was said by the opponents of SALT II when Mr Ford and Mr Kissinger were heart and soul for this treaty. Neither has thought up any new argument. Both are repeating just what they ridiculed some years ago.

The reason for the political somersault is next year's presidential election. These leading lights of the Republican Party are accommodating themselves to what American political scholars refer to as the shift to the right in public thinking. They are clearly sacrificing principles and concern for America's real interests to election hopes. Another man who has retreated from his principles is Senator Frank Church. For a long time Senator Church argued for speedy ratification of SALT II, but as soon as he saw election hopes clashing with his principles, he jettisoned principles and initiated a ridiculous campaign about Soviet combat troops in Cuba.

But Senator Church must have known there are no Soviet combat troops in Cuba, and the training center referred to has been in operation for nearly 20 years and is no larger than it was at the beginning. He must have known, too, that another anti-Soviet hysteria might have a bad effect on the prospects for ratification of SALT II. But the desire to win the support of conservatives in his home state of Idaho has over-ridden a sense of political responsibility. The Washington POST even says Senator Church's sudden transformation into an anti-Soviet hardliner has shaken his prestige among his enemies in the conservative camp as well as among his old liberal friends, because his political acrobatics are so shamelessly obvious.

Unfortunately, practices of this kind have become commonplace in American politics. More and more often calculations of the moment, especially election hopes, make American politicians forget the principles they so recently sore by. But there is no reason to think foreign nations are ready to trim their policies to promote the careers of American politicians, no matter where these politicians stand in the Washington hierarchy.

PRAVDA SCORES U.S. STANCE AT UN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS FORUM

LD051541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Igor Melnikov dispatch under the rubric "commentators column": "With a Humane Aim"]

[Text] The first part of the UN conference on the banning or limiting of specific types of conventional weapons considered as inflicting excessive injury or as having indiscriminate effect has ended in Geneva's Palais des Nations. Delegations from almost 70 states examined such weapon types as incendiary (including napalm), land mines and several small arms systems.

The conference's aim is to draw up appropriate international accords in order to protect the civilian population from serious and totally unjustified casualties. The humane nature of the documents being prepared is undisputed. The majority of those who took part in the Geneva forum were unanimously of the opinion that their work accords with the peoples' aspirations, primarily because it prepares the way for real progress toward general and complete disarmament and for a specific step toward military detente.

Nevertheless, the conference participants failed to agree on the texts of accords on the questions discussed, because of the unconstructive position adopted by the U.S. delegation. Most progress was made in the work of reaching agreement on just two documents binding in international law--the protocols on banning the use of any weapons inflicting wounds from fragmentation which cannot be detected in the body by x-rays and on banning or limiting the use of mines, boobytraps and other devices. [paragraph continues]

The first of these is designed to obstruct the development and adoption of ammunition which could in the future become widespread with the development of the plastics industry. The second will enable the civilian population to enjoy substantial protection from the effects of hostilities.

At the same time agreement has still not been reached on a number of documents, above all on a protocol on incendiary weapons. Here the positions held by certain Western powers and China prevented a unanimous decision from being adopted. In particular the conference was forced to postpone discussion of a proposal on a complete ban on the use of napalm.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist states adopted a constructive and resolute position at the conference. Together with other states displaying good will, they are ready to halt the arms race and to begin dismantling the military machine piece by piece and to reduce weapons arsenals everywhere.

APN COMMENTATOR REJECTS U.S. ARGUMENTS JUSTIFYING MX DECISION

LD051345 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 28 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[APN-attributed article by E. Cheporov under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "Where Is the Pentagon Leading?"]

[Text] "Racetrack"--that is the term which has recently enriched American military-political vocabulary. That is the name given to the elliptical roads on which the new MX ICBMs will move. By 1983 the Pentagon will have spent $5 billion on the MX system and in subsequent years it will swallow up a further $8 billion. In all it will cost $35 billion.

The U.S. President's decision to deploy the MX is a central point of the latest round which Washington is planning in the arms race. In fiscal 1980 the administration intends to ask that funds totalling $141.2 billion be earmarked for the Pentagon's budget for fiscal 1980.

What has dictated this new access of military fever? Those who are inciting it allege that the whole point is...the SALT II treaty and that the strategic offensive arms limitation agreement needs "underwriting" ["podstrakhovka"]--the United States must create a number of new types of weapons and expand stockpiles of the old ones. Here it is alleged that both the MX and the other lethal systems are the "price" the White House has to pay for SALT II. A strange trade, however.... In Vienna, at the summit meeting, it was admitted that SALT II is a mutually acceptable balance of the two sides' interests based on the principle of parity and equal security.

In advocating the ratification of SALT II, the Washington administration, military and experts set forth such weighty arguments to the effect that this treaty not only does not harm U.S. national interests but reinforces U.S. strategic positions that they were able to persuade many skeptics. The preliminary hearings in the Senate committees showed that the treaty's opponents have no arguments in the SALT II dispute.

But if SALT II accords with U.S. interests, then one may ask, why is it necessary to pay a "price" for its approval? It is impossible to answer this question by following ordinary logic. But, as is well known, generals and some politicians have their own logic on this. They used the discussion over SALT II as a launchpad for new demands for appropriations for MX missiles and other weapons. A perfectly transparent design--it is a case of the desire to disrupt to their advantage the parity of military forces between the United States and the Soviet Union and then to dictate their will at the talks from "a position of strength."

An undertaking as dangerous as it is hopeless. Dangerous because it pushes mankind to the brink of nuclear war; hopeless because even without the present additions to the nuclear arsenal each side has been able to accumulate the potential to destroy the other many times over. The disruption of the balance provokes a reaction--the balance is restored. Only the enormous material assets which could have been used for peaceful purposes but were spent on military needs are not restored. And it is in vain that U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown tries to justify the development of the MX by alleging that this program "creates jobs in the states where it will be carried out." A familiar motif: back during the Vietnam war era Brown's predecessors in the Pentagon asserted that the war was the best way of fighting unemployment. But then the Americans saw for themselves that growth in the military industry does not lead to a rise in employment--it engenders an army of unemployed. The increase in U.S. military budgets was the main reason for the rise of inflation and the balance of payments deficit and this led to the curtailment of production and mass dismissals.

The MX program is designed for decades ahead. But this is a parody of farsightedness. The inventors of ever-new "racetracks" are leaping into the impasses of antidetente. Politics, however, is not a racecourse and to gamble on "deterrence" and "balance of fear" in the nuclear age means deliberately losing. In taking the decision on the MX the White House stated it had done so "to insure for the United States a reliable strategic potential for deterrence both now and in the future."

Deterrence of whom? Washington makes no secret of the fact that this means the Soviet Union. But the USSR does not intend to attack anyone. The Soviet Union has frequently stated that it opposes the use of nuclear weapons and that only extraordinary circumstances and aggression against itself and its allies by another nuclear power could compel it to use this extreme means of self-defense. It is precisely the Soviet Union which is seeking the conclusion of a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations. It is precisely the USSR and the other socialist countries which have come out with the initiative to embark immediately on talks on halting the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradually reducing stockpiles of these weapons until they are totally eliminated.

So who has to be deterred--those who are seeking ways toward disarmament at the conference table or those who, failing to react to peace initiatives, are continuing to stuff their missile arsenals? "Soviet politicians are distinguished by their sober-mindedness and constancy, but nonetheless, the specter of the Soviet leader standing next to the button waiting for the computer to indicate an 'acceptable' moment is a very convenient fantasy for the Pentagon to justify continuing the arms race." This quotation is taken from the New York TIMES magazine and comes from the pen of Richard Barnett, a scholar from the U.S. Institute of Political Studies and formerly a Department of State employee.

Richard Barnett speaks on behalf of those Americans--and they form the majority--who do not want war, who favor the relaxation of tension and mutual understanding among the peoples. The Russians, a people who lost 20 million lives in World War II, paid the highest price for peace. That is why we do not view each of the Pentagon's new "fantasies" as a strictly internal U.S. matter--the arms race causes anxiety for the fate of the whole world. In signing the SALT II treaty the leaders of the two states were united in the opinion that a world military conflict is not inevitable and that there is no task more important and urgent to mankind now than the halting of the arms race and the prevention of war. Now it is time for this task to be implemented. This can only be done by joint efforts.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD071620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political oserver; Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA international observer; and Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio commentator.]

GDR 30th Anniversary, Brezhnev Speech

[Text] [Levin] Good day, esteemed radio listeners. At the center of attention of the international public today is the speech made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the festive session devoted to the 30th anniversary of the creation of the GDR. This speech caught the attention of all the mass news media immediately after it was made. The citizens of many countries--Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and others--watched a direct relay from Berlin. A Polish television commentator described the proposals by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as being of enormous importance for strengthening the atmosphere of trust in Europe, and particularly in the center of Europe: This is a new manifestation of good will by the Soviet Union. The Mongolian news agency MONTSAME described the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev like this: It was permeated with the spirit of optimism and firm confidence in the final victory of the cause of peace, friendship and cooperation among peoples.

Today's newspapers devote their primary attention to the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and are providing the first assessments. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND the central organ of the SED, headlines the following words: A New, All-Embracing Initiative by the Soviet Union Aimed at the Consolidation of Peace in Europe and the Whole world. The Bulgarian RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes: The speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev confirms in the most convincing manner that socialism and peace are indivisible. The proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev in the name of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Treaty are of historic importance. They deal a mighty blow against the opponents of detente who are raising a demagogic hue and cry over the so-called Soviet military threat, and they open up a real path towards the solution of the problems of disarmament.

Enormous attention also has been paid to the speech by the Western press. There was a broad response as well to the celebrations in Berlin to mark the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR.

[Lomeyko] Celebrating the 30th anniversary of the GDR is an event which goes far beyond the framework of a national scale. In 30 years, the GDR has become an important factor in European and world development. In order to fully appreciate the significance of the GDR to the fate of the world, it is necessary to recall that during the first half of the 20th century our continent was disfigured by two world wars. The former Germany bore responsibility, together with the other imperialistic powers, for World War I and unleashed World War II. The formation of the GDR was a turning point both in the history of the German people and Europe as a whole.

For the first time, a state which set itself the humanistic task of working towards ensuring that war never again originates from this land appeared on German soil. The importance of this is known and understood by everyone, even the opponents of the GDR.

The GDR exerts a beneficial influence on European and international life with its consistent and purposeful policy of peace. This policy acquires all the more meaning from the fact that it is carried out in close alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries. This is why one can, without any exaggeration, call the GDR one of the important bastions of European security.

[Levin] In his speech, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that we proceed forward together, deriving faith and courage from mutual support and fraternal solidarity. This solidarity has found reflection both in the actions of the Warsaw Treaty Pact and the activity of CEMA. By the way, the 30th anniversary of the GDR also coincides with the 30th anniversary of CEMA. One can also say with total confidence that the achievements of the GDR are a constituent part of the successes of the entire community of socialist states. For example, Comrade Honecker notes that now in 1 month the same amount of industrial products are manufactured in the republic as were manufactured in the entire year of 1949. If we take all the countries of the socialist community, all the CEMA countries, then the figures are approximately the same again. Thirty years ago, the CEMA member-countries produced 18 percent of the world industrial products, while now they produce approximately one-third.

It is also important to note that cooperation between the socialist states is acquiring new qualitative rates of progress with every year. Thus, during the festivities in the GDR marking its 30th anniversary, a very important agreement was signed between the Soviet Union and the GDR--a program of specialization and coordination in production between the USSR and the GDR until 1990. A similar agreement or program was signed between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria a little earlier. We are putting our resources and production capabilities together in order to solve the most complex problems of economic development more successfully. This pooling of resources, in fact, gives us the possibility of increasing our joint activities.

[Gerasimov] I think that in talking about the successes of the GDR today, it would be appropriate to recall how the GDR grew up, how it defended its independence and developed its economy in spite of the efforts of subversive forces on the part of NATO and other opponents. But the republic held out, despite everything. In this, there is eloquent proof of the vital strength of the socialist system and the might of fraternal support on the part of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

[Levin] It must be said of course that in the successes of the GDR, in the fact that it was possible to deflect the attacks of the enemies of socialism and imperialistic agents, a major and enormous role belongs to the Warsaw Pact, the fraternal union of socialist states.

Our alliance has a clear purpose--it serves peace and creativity, and as the experience of all bygone years has shown, it serves well.

It has quite rightly been noted that international legal recognition of the GDR became in essence a turning point in strengthening security in Europe and for this recognition, for the conclusion of the well-known treaties of the seventies, for getting postwar realities taken into account, for holding the all-European conference, the countries of the socialist community had to struggle for decades. The seventies have gone down in history, and one can say this on all grounds, as the years of detente. Now we are on the threshold of a new era in the development of mankind and there arises the question: What next?

The socialist countries promote freeing the eighties from the war of nerves, from suspicion and fear, and mostly from the arms race.

[Lomeyko] Gen Alexander Haig, former commander in chief of NATO forces in Europe, recently spoke in the capacity of a prognosticator. How does he see the future? Haig says that the eighties will be the most dangerous of all time, of all decades which have passed since the end of World War II. Haig implies here, as something that goes without saying, that the so-called Soviet military threat is supposedly growing. What has not been recently written and said on this false theme in the West? Seemingly respectable people, supposed specialists, argue about how long it will take Soviet tanks to reach the English Channel--2 or 3 days? None of them even dreams of putting an end to this empty argument, even though Soviet tanks are not preparing to attack the West.

Eurostrategic Missiles

[Gerasimov] Now, one of the most alarming factors in European politics is the increasing discrepancy between the level of political cooperation and trust achieved on one hand, and the level of military detente on the other. Furthermore, this fact is recognized by almost all politicians both in the East and West. But the conclusions drawn from it are different. The Soviet Union and her allies consider that it is necessary to achieve real agreements on limitation of the arms race and to put forward specific proposals in this field. As far as the countries of NATO--the main military instrument of imperialism--are concerned, their leaders speak of the need for detente while at the same time alluding to the mythical threat from the East, call for stepping up military efforts and the deployment of Eurostrategic missiles.

[Levin] These plans are now provoking most serious anxiety among the public in European states. Implementing the schemes of NATO strategists to deploy a new type of American nuclear missile weaponry on the territory of a number of West European states would substantially alter the strategic situation on the continent. The aim of these schemes is to destroy the balance of power which has been established in Europe, and to try and secure military superiority for NATO

The New York TIMES reports that the leadership of the North Atlantic bloc has recommended approval of the American plan to deploy 572 missiles with nuclear warheads in Western Europe--I quote the New York TIMES--"capable of strikes on the territory of the Soviet Union." That is said frankly, it is said aloud. At the same time, of course, the European public fully understands how dangerous these plans are. Well, let us take just this one example. Let us begin with the main point--does a strategic balance exist in Europe or not? After all, repeated statements by political and military figures of the West confirm that yes, such a balance does exist. It was that balance that made it possible to convene the general European conference.

[Lomeyko] More than that, one can speak of an approximate equality of forces not only with reference to Central Europe, but also in general with regard to the East-West confrontation. The existing balance could be the starting point for a proportional lowering by the sides of the level of their armaments. That is the subject of the Vienna talks, and one hopes it will be the subject of the SALT III talks. With the present excessive stockpiles in the arsenals of the sides, the proportional liquidation of some part of them would not breach anyone's security; but it would remove part of the burden of nonproductive expenditures, and help us to achieve a gradual transition to balance and trust.

[Levin] NATO is clearly seeking military superiority. Well, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted very aptly in his Berlin speech, as far as military superiority is concerned, we shall see what we shall see. The socialist countries, of course, will not watch with indifference the efforts of the NATO militarists. In that case, we would have--Comrade Brezhnev stressed--to implement the necessary supplementary measures to strengthen our own security. We would have no choice. Now one point is quite clear: The realization of NATO's plans would inevitably exacerbate the situation in Europe, and in many respects, poison the international atmosphere in general.

[Lomeyko] Unfortunately, in Washington--and the other Western capitals--the main debate now is not about how to bring about detente, but about how much to spend on armaments. The U.S. administration has forgotten Carter's election promises to cut the military budget, has sharply increased it and now intends to step up military spending in the future at a rate of 3 percent per year, just like a deposit in a savings bank, regardless of the political situation in the world. The United States is demanding this same 3 percent almost as a tribute from their NATO allies as well. Many senators are calling for a 5 percent increase as a condition for ratifying the SALT II treaty.

[Gerasimov] Incidentally, British ministers are saying the same. Thus, the British defense secretary, Francis Pym, has said that the military threat from the Soviet Union--I quote Pym...

[Lomeyko] The mythical military threat again.

[Gerasimov] Yes, calls for an increase of 3 percent in Britain's next military budget.

[Lomeyko] There is an argument going on between those who want 3 and those who favor 5. But it has to be kept in mind that neither 3 nor 5 percent, in this very serious matter, has any basis. The figures have been plucked from the air. What is plainly in evidence is a militaristic itch, and again dreams of military superiority.

[Lomeyko] As for the Soviet Union, we do not seek military superiority. That was stated in the declaration the member states of the Warsaw Pact adopted at the end of November last year. It is not, and has never been, part of our intentions to threaten anyone. Our strategic doctrine, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, is oriented strictly toward defense. Assertions that the Soviet Union is building up its military might on the European Continent on a scale not justified by defense requirements have nothing in common with reality. In Europe, as in all other regions of the world, we want peace--lasting peace.

[Levin] In this connection, special interest, and a particularly wide response throughout the world, has been aroused by the concrete proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech in Berlin yesterday. I quote: "As Chairman of the Defense Council of the USSR, I declare with the utmost definiteness," states Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, "that in the past 10 years, the numbers of carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union has not been increased by a single missile or a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of launching installations for medium-range missiles, and the power of the nuclear charges in those missiles, have been somewhat reduced. The number of medium bombers, too, has been reduced. But on the territory of other states, the Soviet Union does not deploy such weapons at all. For a number of years now, we have also not been increasing the numerical strength of our troops stationed in central Europe.

I will say more, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev continued. We are willing to reduce, by comparison with the present level, the quantity of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in western regions of the Soviet Union, but only, of course, if there is no extra deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Comrade Brezhnev also solemnly confirmed that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons against states renouncing their production and the acquisition of such weapons, and not having them on their territory.

[Gerasimov] "Moved by a sincere desire to overcome the stalemate in the efforts that have been going on for many years for the achievement of military detente in Europe, and to set an example of moving from words to real actions, we, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev declared, in agreement with the leadership of the GDR, and after consultations with the other member states of the Warsaw Treaty, have decided to reduce, unilaterally, the numerical strength of Soviet forces in central Europe. In the next 12 months, up to 20,000 Soviet military personnel will be withdrawn from the territory of the GDR, together with 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military equipment. We are sure that this new concrete manifestation of the love of peace and the goodwill of the Soviet Union and its allies will meet with the approval of the peoples of Europe and of the world. We, Leonid Ilich stressed, call on the governments of the NATO countries to duly appreciate the initiative of the socialist states, and follow our good example.

[Lomeyko] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke also of further widening measures of trust in Europe. The Soviet Union is willing to reach agreement on preliminary notification of major military exercises, not carrying out military exercises involving more than 40-50 thousand men, on giving notification of movements of land forces numbering more than 20,000 men, and this is not a closed list. The socialist countries are willing to examine other ideas, too. We continue to consider that a suitable place to discuss a wide complex of measures for military detente in Europe would be a general European conference at the political level.

It is now possible to safeguard the national security of each country in Europe, and European security generally--not according to the old, failed formula: If you want peace, prepare for war, and not on the path of continuing the arms race in pursuit of illusory military superiority, as demanded by that formula--but by curbing the arms race and through disarmament. Here, of course, it is necessary to cultivate trust.

[Levin] The new proposals put forward by Comrade Brezhnev open a real path toward solving the main problem of our time--curbing the arms race. They provide an opportunity to get the Vienna talks moving again, and create a fundamentally new psychological atmosphere. The prospects for supplementing political detente with military detente become more real than ever before.

[Gerasimov] Once again, and for the umteenth time, the Soviet Union is demonstrating in practice its peaceful and unswerving desire for detente by means of disarmament.

[Levin interrupts] What was the West's first reaction to the new, specific proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev? Here is what a spokesman for the U.S. State Department said: The USA will study the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with great interest. At the same time, the State Department spokesman noted that the speech contains positive proposals.

A UPI report stresses that all through the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev one can clearly see the desire of the Soviet Union for peaceful coexistence. A U.S. television commentator said that the decision to reduce the numbers of forces in the GDR is diplomatically very important; the proposals by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev makes it possible to get the talks on a mutual reduction of forces and armaments in Europe which are taking place between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Pact states moving again.

Boelling, the official FRG Government spokesman, welcomed the readiness of the Soviet Union to discuss the question of reducing Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Here is another opinion of a representative of the FRG. Voight, a Social Democrat and member of the Bundestag subcommittee for disarmament and arms control said: The Federal Government and NATO should analyze thoroughly and seriously the statements by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The statements by the Soviet state and party leader promote in no small degree the improvement of the preconditions for successful progress of the Vienna talks on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The West should respond constructively to those proposals by putting forward their own proposals for arms control.

The West German news agencies DPA and DDP started to transmit the most important parts of the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev while the Soviet leader was still speaking, and later DPA transmitted the full text of the speech. A spokesman for the British Defense Ministry also expressed his opinion: This is a clearly important statement. We will study it thoroughly together with our allies. A spokesman for the Netherlands Foreign Ministry said that the speech by the Soviet leader had made a great impression and had reassured the Netherlands Government. These are the first opinions to be expressed but they clearly reflect an understanding of the total importance of the proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

[Gerasimov] During his recent meeting with a working group of the Socialist International, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev called for a transition from words to detente, to specific action. We, for our part, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said, intend to act in that very direction by striving to create the stimuli for real disarmament. Of decisive importance for progress in the matter of disarmament is the creation of a climate of trust and mutual understanding. Only a few days had passed since the meeting with the working group of the Socialist International when the Soviet Union demonstrated its adherence to peace and put forward a new, broad and constructive program of proposals to limit the arms race. Of great importance is the fact that both sides, both the Soviet participants in the talks and the representatives of the Socialist International, agreed that the arms race and the stockpiling of weapons must be ended without delay, and that there must be a substantial reduction in both nuclear and conventional weapons. In a conversation with me, Bernt Karlsson, secretary general of the Socialist International, stressed that there is no reasonable alternative to detente. Bombs and missiles do not discriminate between political convictions, he said. It is the task of all people, regardless of their political and ideological views, to fight against the arms race in order to preserve life.

SALT II Debate

[Levin] The truth, it would seem, is extremely clear. All peoples understand that the policy of peaceful coexistence has no alternative. Nonetheless, time and time again we come up against bitter resistance from those who would like to turn progress back in the opposite direction. Let us take a problem such as the struggle now being waged in the U.S. Senate and in U.S. political circles over ratification of the Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, SALT II. Feverish efforts are being made to halt the advance of the treaty.

[Lomeyko] The U.S. opponents of detente are even using artificial arguments in their fright against the SALT II treaty.

[Levin] It must be said frankly that in Washington itself there are no small number of sober-minded politicians who assess the true worth of the campaign which has been waged over the so-called Soviet military presence in Cuba. This, for example is what Senator Zorinsky has to say. He stated: Outside the District of Columbia Americans are scratching their heads, unable to comprehend what all the fuss is about. I personally, the Senator stressed, will not decide the question of the SALT treaty depending on such an insignificant and irrelevant condition." The senator described the situation most graphically as follows: Over the past few weeks Washington has been like a lot of frightened chickens rushing about here and there in confusion. They can calm down as the sky is not falling.

[Lomeyko] What sparked all this off? The election campaign is beginning early in the United States, and unfortunately many politicians there consider anti-Sovietism to be their trump card. According to the rules of domestic U.S. politics the most points go to the one who is firm and decisive. We have a different approach. Leonid Ilich Breshnev said in Berlin, when he was being presented with the supreme order of the GDR, that true political boldness lies not in the craving for rivalry and hostility, but in the capability of pursuing a policy of peace and goodneighborliness without shying away or digressing from it. The new Soviet proposals are an example of such political boldness.

[Levin] The strength of that policy lies in the fact that it is an accumulation of the coordinated activity of all states in the socialist community. At the same time it is particularly pleasant for us, of course, to note that in his speech at the festive session in Berlin to mark the 30th anniversary of the GDR, Comrade Erich Honecker made particular note of the tireless and constructive efforts being made by the CPSU and the USSR in the spirit of Lenin's behests to defend the cause of world peace. Comrade Honecker said that above all the working people of the GDR value the outstanding personal contribution made by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the cause of peace, which is of decisive importance for all mankind.

This high evaluation, an evaluation which results from an analysis of the Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet State and from the implementation of the foreign policy course of the 25th CPSU Congress, inspires confidence that the new initiatives expounded by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin will receive a broad response and approval from the broadest circles, not only of the public, but also from politicians in the West. These proposals have a fundamental importance. They are a bold step into the future, and we hope that this step will meet with action in response from the West. Our program time has come to an end. All the best, dear listeners, and thank you for your attention.

BULGARIAN DAILY INTERVIEWS GEORGIY ARBATOV ON SALT, CHINA

AU071640 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Oct 79 P 6 AU

[Interview with Academician Georgiy Arkadyevich Arbatov, Director of the United States and Canada Institute, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Bulgaria--Exact place, date not given]

[Text] Question: You are known as an authority on Soviet-U.S. relations. How would you characterize the prospects which the signing of the SALT II treaty opens to USSR-U.S. relations and to world peace?

Answer: The opinion of the socialist countries' community that it was a great achievement and a step toward further strengthening peace is unanimous. The destiny of the treaty is, however, still not resolved. There are debates in the U.S. Senate about its ratification, but regardless of that we stress, with justification, its importance for USSR-U.S. relations and for the entire international situation.

I would say that the major issue of the Soviet-U.S. relationship is averting a thermonuclear war and limiting nuclear weapons. The SALT II treaty is the most significant long-term treaty of all the previous treaties on disarmament and at the same time it is a major linking factor in the process of detente.

This treaty, of course, does not resolve all the problems. By itself it does not stop the arms race. However, it is a major step along that path and opens prospects for further action in achieving more serious successes in limiting strategic weapons and in the other spheres of disarmament. The Soviet-U.S. treaty is, in that sense, a major importance for everybody--in politics the economy and in scientific-technical cooperation. Moreover, the most important thing in the relationship between the two most powerful nuclear states is the issue of averting a nuclear war.

I would like to emphasize that such serious limitations--qualitative and quantitative--on the strongest weapons man possesses today have not been included so far in any treaty. At the same time this treaty is not the end of the talks, it is only a stage in further talks and, following its ratification, SALT III talks will begin the goal of further limiting and reducing arms. The talks will be complicated but very important. That will mean that, for the Soviet Union, for the international situation and for all mankind, this treaty would provide an alternative in guaranteeing security by reducing the arms race. The arms race, which is a madly wasteful and purposeless one, as history shows, as well as very dangerous, will become, with the development of scientific-technical progress, even more and more dangerous.

Question: What do you expect of this Soviet-U.S. treaty after its ratification?

Answer: There is still a struggle for the ratification of the treaty and for a number of reasons I would prefer not to talk about the prospects for the outcome or solution of the struggle. We, of course, can also ask the question in this way: What will happen if the treaty is ratified?

First, the failure of each stage connected with the work of the treaty not only would mean that no progress had been achieved but it would even mean a great step backward in world policy. It would stimulate the arms race and so forth. The very avoidance of such a negative development would greatly contribute to the development of international relations and in USSR-U.S. relations we hope that it would create a certain stability in the military balance and will give an impetus to future treaties on limiting armaments. We are conducting negotiations of the main points of a treaty. Those are the talks connected with banning nuclear tests and the talks on limiting and banning chemical weapons. The most important talks are perhaps the talks in Vienna on limiting the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The signing and ratification of the treaty, if the outcome of the U.S. Senate debates is positive would, of course, also improve the political atmosphere. Although it would not mean an automatic solution of all disputed political issues, it would nonetheless, create an atmosphere facilitating solution of those issues. We are aware of the fact that during the debates in the United States, certain various trends appear, including the trend that the opponents of arms limitation, the military-industrial complex and the reactionary forces, are trying to compensate for the ratification of SALT II by substantially increasing military expenditures and introducing new systems of weapons that would gravely affect and even destroy the achievements that have been attained by the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States, a labor of many years. Such a danger exists. A number of senators have asked for a considerable increase in U.S. military expenditures, in addition to the unprecedentedly large military budget envisaged for 1979. We know that increasingly insistent demands are being voiced on the stationing of medium-range missiles, equipped with nuclear warheads, in Europe. This of course merely contributes to increasing the arms race and poisons the international atmosphere. Nevertheless, the general trend of the last 10 years has been directed toward an understanding of the realities of the nuclear era, and we would like to express the hope that a great event, such as the SALT II treaty, would make people even more clearly and more accurately aware of those realities.

Question: What do you think about Washington's and Beijing's attempts at playing the "Chinese card" and respectively the "American card," as methods of dealing with international relations?

Answer: The very expressions "Chinese card" and "American card" are terms introduced by the West and borrowed from the vocabulary of gambling and card games. Such terminology demonstrates a dangerous and frivolous approach to a very serious problem. China and its policy, however, concern the most serious problems. Today China is the only great power noisily propagating the inevitability of nuclear war. China is a country that conducts an overt policy of intensified militarization, a country trying by any means to disturb the atmosphere of detente and to fan conflicts and exacerbate international relations. China is a country which lives in controversy with all its neighbors. It is quite an irresponsible attitude to treat that country as someone's "card" in a gambling game.

In our opinion any country whatsoever has the right to maintain diplomatic relations with China. We have established such relations ourselves and everyone is entitled to normalize his relations with China. It is, however, extremely dangerous to develop such relations on an anti-Soviet basis, on a basis likely to permit China to take advantage of such relations and to use them as a weapon in its struggle against the Soviet Union, and hence, in the struggle against detente and against the foundations of peace. I think, however, that it is China which plays the "American card," or the "all-European card," or the "West German card," or any other card, rather than the West playing the "Chinese card." That fact clearly manifested itself during the aggression against Vietnam, when the Chinese created a situation, in which all anti-Soviet trends existing in the policy toward China of a number of Western states were taken advantage of so as to untie China's hands for the aggression against Vietnam--an aggression which was very dangerous. We know that that aggression has not ceased today and that the danger of conflict still exists.

It is a conflict likely to threaten universal peace. Therefore, I would like to say that true striving for peace, toward the consolidation of the foundations of international security and of international cooperation, of which many Western leaders are speaking, is incompatible with such trends in policy towards China. Such trends do exist, although some Western leaders particularly renounce them, but we notice them in words, speeches and communiques, when Western leaders speak of coinciding strategic interests of the United States and Western countries, generally, with the interests of China. Such trends also appear in practice, for example, regarding the attempts to cooperate in the militarization of China and, we do not see any opposition to that in Western countries. China is being wooed by the West in that respect and the only way such benefits can be replayed to the Western countries is to render anti-Soviet services.

UN DEBATE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS REPORTED

LD051245 Moscow TASS in English 1154 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 5, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Developing states called for reconstruction of international economic relations on a fair and democratic basis. They did so at the Second Committee (on Economic and Financial Issues) of the U.N. General Assembly.

In the course of the discussion it was emphasized that the young independent countries are regarded, as before, by Western states as a cheap raw material larder. At the Committee's meeting it was noted that the past year witnessed another reduction in incomes from exports of developing countries, increased barriers to their commodities to markets of Western countries. According to U.N. figures, developing countries' external debt reached an unprecedented figure of 280,000 million dollars. To pay the debt, the emergent nations have to spend about 25 percent of their overall exports receipts. As a result they are compelled to curtail their own socio-economic programs.

Facts lay bare the hypocritical myth created in the West as if Western corporations by their investments help establish national economy of developing countries and thereby promote their progress. In the appraisal of U.N. experts, the volume of profits taken out by private Western companies exceed 80 per cent the volume of their direct investments into the economy of developing states.

The cause of a particular anxiety is the desire of developed capitalist powers to shift on to the shoulders of the weak partners their own difficulties involved in the deepening of the crisis phenomena.

Speaking at the committee on behalf of the "Group of 77" developing countries, its representative B.G. Mishra has said that "Western countries export inflation and economic stagnation." The representative of Spain, Jose L. Ksifra, also admitted that inflation and instability which spread wide in the capitalist world hits particularly hard developing countries.

Soviet representative E.N. Makeyev supported economic demands of Asian, African and Latin American countries. The Soviet delegate emphasized that practical realization of the well-known Soviet proposals "on reduction of the military budgets of the states--permanent U.N. Security Council members by 10 per cent and on the use of a part of the money thus saved to give assistance to developing countries" could become a real source of additional resources for the aims of development.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO USE TRADE TO 'PRESSURE' USSR DOOMED TO FAIL

LD051509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "To Its Own Detriment"]

[Text] Washington has taken new steps to intensify the discriminatory measures against Soviet-U.S. trade and economic ties. The House of Representatives has approved an amendment to legislation on extending control over exports which will make it possible to restrict trade with the Soviet Union. To judge by the reports, some U.S. legislators link this amendment with hopes that they will succeed in using trade as an instrument for exerting pressure on the socialist countries.

Let us recall that, 5 years ago, equally short-sighted figures on Capitol Hill prevented the entry into force of the Soviet-U.S. trade agreement which was to have switched relations between the two countries in this sphere to the universally recognized Most-Favored-Nation basis. They did this by "linking" trade issues with inadmissible demands for a change in the USSR's internal legislation. The attempt to bring pressure to bear on the USSR was a fiasco. Congressman C. Vanik, one of the co-authors of the discriminatory amendment, was obliged to admit this. Another legislator who had a hand in the senseless decision--Senator A. Stevenson Junior--admitted the same thing in a talk with the author of these lines.

Without attaining the goals they had set, the senators and congressmen harmed the interests of their own country and deprived U.S. industry of orders worth many millions of dollars and workers of the additional jobs they needed so badly. Pernicious at any time, these adverse consequences of blind anti-Sovietism are being felt particularly now that the U.S. economy has found itself in the grips of a new recession, when enterprises are closing every day and thousands of people are being thrown out of plants and factories.

Attempts to use trade as a lever for pressuring the USSR are doomed to failure. The Soviet economy can provide the country with everything necessary. In those cases where it is more sensible to acquire certain commodities abroad, our foreign trade organizations have a wide choice of markets in addition to the U.S. market. The public in the United States, including eminent businessmen, is demanding the removal of the discriminatory obstacles from the path of Soviet-U.S. trade and economic relations, realizing that it is primarily the Americans themselves who are suffering from this. As for the Soviet Union, it consistently advocates expanding economic relations with the United States on the basis of the principles of equitableness and advantage, regarding trade as an important contribution to the development of constructive relations between the two countries and to the cause of strengthening peace.

CORRESPONDENT NOTES U.S. REACTION TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD082142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York--Our correspondent, Valdimir Gerasichev, reports:

The WALL STREET JOURNAL notes today that a U.S. State Department spokesman has stated that President Brezhnev's speech contains a number of positive elements. The United States and its allies are studying with great interest the Soviet leader's staements as well as any further elucidations which may be published, they are saying in Washington today.

The Soviet initiative was welcomed by Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser. At the same time, speaking on American television, he again spoke of the U.S. intention to continue efforts aimed at implementing the plan to deploy new American missiles with nuclear warheads in West European countries. In this connection the New York TIMES expressly cautions all those who are nurturing these dangerous plans by stressing Comrade Brezhnev's words to the effect that the deployment of new American missiles with nuclear warheads in Western Europe would radically alter the strategic situation on the continent. Attention is being drawn here today to the fact that NATO's plans are prepared without regard to the specific situation or of people's desires for peace and detente.

RECALL OF U.S. ENVOY TO ROK 'MEANINGLESS GESTURE'

LD060657 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1948 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Washington--A State Department spokesman announced today that the United States is recalling its ambassador from Seoul "for consultations," linking this with the loss on the part of Kim Yong-sam, the leader of the opposition New Democratic Party, of his seat in the National Assembly of South Korea. According to the State Department spokesman, Ambassador William Gleysteen will fly out to Washington tomorrow. Such an approach by the American State Department is not new. Every time a puppet ruler who is protected by the United States begins to compromise Washington too much by his actions, the State Department hastily makes a stock statement about its "concern" over the actions of its protege or recalls its ambassador "for consultations" in order to tone down political passions. Another such meaningless gesture is today's statement by the State Department. Exactly the same thing happened when recently the "supreme court" of the Pinochet junta rejected the U.S. appeal to hand over three of the main organizers of the murder of Orlando Letelier, public figure and anti-fascist, in Washington during the autumn of 1976. The State Department expressed "serious disappointment" at this refusal and recalled its ambassador from Chile for consultations. Such gestures are in no way reflected in Washington's wider ties with dictatorial regimes, however. In particular, over the past 2 years, foreign and mainly American banks have granted the Chilean junta credits worth $2 billion.

In order to maintain its puppets in Seoul, the Pentagon alone has spent around $15 billion in S. Korea since World War II.

U.S.-CANADIAN MANEUVERS 'OPENLY PROVOCATIVE'

LD072111 Moscow TASS In English 1955 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 6, TASS--Joint American-Canadian military excercises, code-named Kernel-Potlatch-2 have ended. The fortnight military exercises, held on the Canadian territory, involve 40,000 officers and men of Canada's ground army and a corps of the U.S. Marines, 150 combat planes and transport helicpters, 45 warships. They were of an openly provocative character. One of the groupings imitated "a Soviet Army" which allegedly captured a large area in the western part of Canada. The second imitated "defenders of North America". These exercises, held on the Pentagon's initiative, were thus aimed at fanning up anti-Soviet hysteria in Canada, at fanning up the myth of a "Soviet threat".

The organisers of the exercises stated that such exercises will also be held in the future.

SOVIET, PRC DELEGATIONS HOLD 'NEW PRELIMINARY MEETING'

LD051408 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 5, TASS--The government delegations of the USSR and the PRC held a new preliminary meeting today.

TANJUG Report

LD041244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beijing (PEKING), October 4 (TANJUG)--As reported in Beijing the two sides of the preliminary Sino-Soviet negotiations in Moscow are nearing an adjustment of stands on the agenda of the negotiations.

It seems that the two sides have so far agreed on four items of the agenda while the fifth is still in question.

Both sides agreed to negotiate on the following: The principles of mutual relations, opposition to hegemony, border questions, the promotion of scientific, technological, economic, cultural and other forms of cooperation.

The fifth item of the agenda pertaining to the "questions obstructing normalization of relations" is the one under question.

The Chinese-side considers that this implies discussion on a broader, international framework of behavior in this part of the world. This implies the behavior of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Southeastern Asia and some other questions.

PRAVDA SCORES REPORT BY PRC'S YE JIANYING

LD091031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Ye Jianying's Report on the PRC's 30th Anniversary"]

[Text] 3 September--The press has reported that a meeting devoted to the PRC's 30th anniversary was held in Beijing 20 September. Ye Jianying, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a report. The text of the report was discussed beforehand at a CCP Central Committee Plenum held the day before. The report touches mainly on questions of the domestic policy pursued in China in recent years.

The text distributed by XINHUA speaks in particular of the historic significance of the victory of the Chinese revolution and calls it "the most important event, after the Russian October Revolution, in the history of the revolutionary movement of the international proletariat and also the most important event in world politics since World War II." Ye Jianying described the victory of the Chinese revolution as the result of "relying on our own forces," as a victory for "the ideas of Mao Zedong." The report presents Mao Zedong's nationalist, petty bourgeois concepts as "Marxism-Leninism developed in the practice of the Chinese revolution." It emphasizes repeatedly the "unfading services of Mao Zedong and makes promises "to uphold firmly and develop Mao Zedong's ideas as a scientific system."

Touching on the results of the 30 years of the PRC's existence, Ye Jianying stated that they have been years of "complex struggle," "years of zigzags and tremendous victories." The keynote speaker makes the reservation that he is only giving "in general outline a preliminary assessment" of the path China has traveled and that "the official conclusions concerning the past 30 years and particularly the 10-year Cultural Revolution" will be drawn "at the suitable moment and at a special conference."

This is the first time in the past 20 years that a report at such a high official level has commented positively on the decisions of the Eighth CCP Congress (September 1956) which adopted the general line of building socialism in the PRC. But it is only individual domestic policy slogans and propositions in the economic and cultural sphere which are taken from these decisions and the congress' assessments of the disposition of forces in the international arena, the congress' foreign policy platform and its principled decision that "the CCP is guided by Marxism-Leninism in all its activity" are totally omitted.

The report gives a positive assessment of the country's development before 1948. Describing China's economic and sociopolitical development in the subsequent period, the keynote speaker notes that "the violation of objective laws was observed in the leadership of economic work." "Errors such as 'commanding blindly' and 'the chase after inflated indicators' were committed."

Essentially it is admitted that the task advanced by Zhou Enlai at the end of 1964 of turning China into "a powerful socialist state with a modern agriculture, modern industry, modern defense and modern science and technology" was wrecked by the "Cultural Revolution."

According to the keynote speaker, "the motive for launching the Cultural Revolution was the struggle against revisionism and for its prevention." But, Ye Jianying notes, in mounting this campaign "an assessment was given of the situation both within the party and in the country which contradicted reality and no precise definition of revisionism was submitted, there was a deviation from the principle of democratic centralism and an erroneous course and erroneous methods of struggle were adopted." China "then had to pay dearly" for what the keynote speaker calls this "truly staggering, monstrous disaster." The report states that the country was plunged "into division and chaos" and "into an atmosphere of bloody terror," the people found themselves "in a sea of suffering," millions of people were subjected to the most cruel repressions and "dictatorship by a thoroughly corrupt and most dreary fascism with an admixture of feudalism" was implanted in the country. It declares that the sole culprits are Lin Biao and the "gang of four," contrary to the documents of the Ninth and 10th CCP congresses which stated that Mao Zedong "personally led the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution."

Ye Jianying urged that "emphasis be placed on analysis and criticism of the extreme left-wing line of Lin Biao and the 'four' and the experience and lessons acquired during the struggle against them be really generalized in order to prevent relapses into similar counterrevolutionary events and to insure the country's healthy development." To all appearances this conceals a desire to preserve the essence of Maoism while freeing it from blatantly bankrupt premises and propositions.

A large part of the report was devoted to substantiating the goals of the "four modernizations," the tasks relating to "shifting the center of gravity of the work of the party and state" toward the development of production forces. In this connection Ye Jianying stated that China "remains comparitively backward in the economic, technical and educational spheres." As for the sequence in which the economic tasks will be implemented, they are listed in the following order: agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. The need to "build up defense might" is stressed. The question of improving the Chinese working people's living standards is raised in a general form. The task of effecting the "regulation" of the national economy is set for the next few years.

Defending the premises of the CCP Central Committee Third Plenum in December 1978 against attacks "from left and right," as the report puts it, and accusing some cadre workers of passiveness and reluctance to "emancipate their awareness," Ye Jianying devotes a large amount of space to explaining the "importance" of the ideological campaign conducted under the slogans "Practice is the Criterion of Truth" and "A Realistic Approach." It is asserted that this campaign is designed to "restore the true nature of Mao Zedong's ideas" in order, the keynote speaker says, "to create a firm basis for the plan-governed and gradual implementation of the four modernizations."

Questions of international policy were touched on very sparingly in the report. The main emphasis was placed on the appeal "to implement resolutely the foreign policy line and directives elaborated by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai." The PRC's foreign policy activity in the seventies is linked with the implementation of "Mao Zedong's strategic ideas of the three worlds" whose main point is to justify China's formation of blocs with the most reactionary and aggressive circles of imperialism on an anti-Soviet and antisocialist basis under the slogan of the "joint struggle against superpower hegemonism."

The indisputable idea voiced in the report that China needs peace for its development does not accord with the Chinese Government's policy in the international arena or with its attack on detente. This dangerous policy has been reflected in particular in the Chinese delegate's speech in the United Nations delivered at almost the same time as Ye Jianying's report. The report's declarations of support for the national liberation movement and statements to the effect that China "will never lay claim to hegemony" blatantly contradict the official line toward "resolute support" for the butchering Pol Pot regime overthrown by the Kampuchean people and the methods of pressure, threats and territorial claims which Beijing practices against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and other states.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON SOVIET GREETINGS ON PRC NATIONAL DAY

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Soviet Greetings on PRC National Day Reported," published in the 2 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, B 1:

Sixth paragraph, line two should read: . ... PRC, consistently striving to improve them, repeatedly submitting practical proposals with this aim in mind. ...supplying dropped line.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON JAPANESE ELECTION

Outline of Main Platform

LD051439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 79 p 4 LD

["Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Japan: 3 Days to the Elections"]

[Excerpts] Tokyo--The Japanese public attaches great significance to the elections. They must answer the question: Will there be an end to the many years of rule by the conservatives in the country's supreme legislative organ? Japan's domestic and foreign policy in the eighties will depend on this.

An analysis of the results of the general elections over the past 25 years attests that the Liberal Democrats are slowly but steadily losing the electorate's support. While in the mid-fifties about 60 percent of the electorate voted for the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] which was created in 1955 by merging the two parties of the Japanese conservatives at the 1967 general elections this figure had dropped to 48.8 percent and in 1976 to 41.8 percent.

But attention is drawn by the fact that, while they have become disillusioned with the conservatives, not all voters give their votes to their obvious opponents. They either totally abstain from voting or support those whose positions differ only slightly from the Liberal Democrats' slogans. Inertia and fear of anything new obviously have an effect. Many voters, as public opinion polls show, have a poor knowledge and frequently a distorted idea of what will happen if the opposition comes to power.

A large part is played here by bourgeois propaganda which describes the alleged shortcomings of socialism in every possible way and assures ordinary people that they are already living in a "middle class" society and may even transcend it tomorrow. In confirmation of this the press quotes figures for the Japanese economy's development in the past 20 years, the growth in GNP and figures for the increase in wages and gives assurances that an era of harmony between labor and capital has arrived. But it keeps quiet about the fact that during this time prices have almost quadrupled in the country and enterprises in many sectors of the economy have been working for several years now at 20-30 percent below capacity. Only from time to time do newspapers recall that for many years in succession now the number of unemployed in the country has totaled over 1 million.

The Liberal Democrats' election campaign also makes no mention of all this. Couched in general, diffuse tones, it lulls the voter assuring him that the LDP has already led Japan out of the economic recession and can overcome the present energy problems. The program promises to normalize the state budget, 40 percent of whose revenue is made up of loans, to pay more attention to the people's education and the improvement of the people's welfare and to end corruption. In the foreign policy sphere the Liberal Democrats urge strengthening the military alliance with the United States on the basis of the "security treaty" while at the same time improving Japan's own combat might, developing relations with other countries and promoting the conclusion of a peace treaty with the USSR on condition that their unlawful claims to the "northern territories" are satisfied.

The Japan Communist Party [JCP] is advancing specific proposals for restructuring the country's domestic and foreign policy. For instance, it resolutely opposes the plan proposed by the government for increasing purchase taxes, pointing out that the funds needed to normalize the budget can be found by reducing military expenditure and appropriations for orders for big capital. The JCP proposes elaborating an independent energy program and taking steps to overcome inflation. [paragraph continues]

Sharply condemning the myth of the "Soviet threat" which is disseminated by the Liberal Democrats and other circles and under cover of which military cooperation with the United States is being stepped up and the country's militarization is being spurred on, the JCP states that it is the union [smychka] of Washington, Tokyo, Beijing and Seoul which presents the real threat to Japan's security and peace in Asia.

The positions of the Socialist Party--the largest parliamentary opposition party--are in many respects similar to the Japanese Communists' election program. To end the power of the Liberal Democrats whose main victim is the broad people's masses, the Socialist Party's election address says it is essential to secure an increase in the progressive forces' parliamentary representation, which will then make it possible to create a coalition government of these forces. In the foreign policy sphere the party advocates the liquidation of the "security treaty" with the United States and the pursuit of a peaceful policy on the basis of active neutrality.

The election programs of the Democratic Socialist Party and Komeito, which devote much space to criticism of the conservatives' policy, are nonetheless united by a desire to prevent the strengthening of the true opposition forces in Parliament and to retain the opportunity of forming a bloc with the ruling party should they succeed at the elections.

## LDP Failure to Gain Majority

LD081548 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 8, TASS--The preliminary results of the general elections to the lower chamber of the Parliament held in Japan yesterday attest to serious setback suffered by the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. It failed, contrary to expectations of the LDP leaders, to ensure for itself a "stable majority" in the supreme legislative body of the country. With this aim in view the Liberal Democrats had to secure 271 seats out of 511. But they succeeded in gaining only 248 seats, one seat less than they had in the lower chamber before its dissolution.

Great success in the elections has been gained by the Communist Party of Japan, which increased its representation in Parliament from 19 to 39 seats.

## Commentary on Results

OW081645 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 8 Oct 79 OW

[Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] In the general election, contrary to predictions by bourgeois newspapers and the Liberal-Democratic Party [LDP] that the LDP would win a decisive victory, some 55 percent of the Japanese voters refused to support this party which represents the interests of monopoly capital. The LDP won only 248 seats, 1 less than the number of seats they held before the dissolution of the lower house. Even if some independents will join the LDP as they customarily do after an election, the LDP will still be unable to acquire a stable majority in the Diet.

A stable majority in the House of Representatives requires 271 seats. The LDP has barely managed to get a simple majority--256 seats--by including independents.

The outcome is by no means an accident. The Japanese economy has virtually been at a standstill for nearly 7 years. The energy problem remains unresolved and prices are soaring.

More than 1 million people are unemployed and the state budget is ridden with catastrophic deficits. The LDP tried measures to overcome these deficits but failed to come up with anything but a new general consumption tax which would ruin the working people's livelihood.

This proposal, tantamount to an attempt to shift to the people the burden resulting from antipopular economic and social policies, brought about the LDP's election defeat. The LDP also tried to divert the people's attention from present economic and social problems by fanning the fiction of a "Soviet threat." This attempt also proved to be a futile effort.

The election outcome indicates that the provocative campaign of allegations of a Soviet military buildup in the Kuril Islands, which belong to the USSR, failed to draw voter support.

The Japanese Communist Party [JCP] is the only party which can claim a great victory in the general election. In addition to the 19 seats it had previously, it gained as many as 22 new seats--20 for JCP candidates and 2 for associated reformist candidates. The JCP victory is the result of the party's clearcut policies which confirm to the working people's interests. The JCP resolutely protested any tax hike and any increase in defense expenditures and demanded that the unhealthy state finances be rebuilt at the cost of profits of major business. The JCP strives to curb prices and improve the social welfare system. It is fighting proposed legislation to cope with a "national emergency" and the Japan-U.S. military alliance, and strives for a peaceful, neutral Japan. It was quite natural for this policy to be supported by the broad masses of voters.

Opposition parties won a total of 254 seats in the House of Representatives. If they form a united front in the Diet, they can make it extremely difficult for the LDP to pursue policies favoring monopoly capital.

The general election this time was one that will determine Japan's course in the 1980's. Its outcome indicates that economic and social contradictions will be aggravated in the 1980's and that, as a result, political struggles will further intensfiy.

JAPANESE SELF-DEFENSE FORCE EXERCISE RAPPED

OW051137 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 3 Oct 79 OW

[Report by unnamed TASS Tokyo correspondent]

[Text] A large-scale exercise being conducted by Japan's air self-defense force has entered its final stage. Ships and planes of the U.S. forces in Japan as well as Japan's maritime and ground self-defense forces, numbering 550 military aircraft and 46,000 troops, are acting as the imaginary enemy. The exercise, which started on 20 September, is another step along in Japan's military buildup.

Accompanying the current air self-defense force's large-scale exercise are anti-Soviet statements by some high officials of the Defense Agency and other Japanese organizations. At Washington's request, they are again kicking up a fuss about the "Soviet buildup of military power in the Far East."

Their provocative behavior stems from the need of some Japanese circles to justify their efforts to further step up the arms race and strengthen the Japan-U.S. imperialist alliance, a threat to the nations in the Asian and Pacific region.

The war fever now being stepped up in Japan with the Pentagon's active support is straining the situation in Asia and damaging the process of detente around the world.

JAPAN'S ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN MAY HURT TRADE, SCIENTIFIC TIES

LD091103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Bandura dispatch: "Reaction's Smokescreen"]

[Text] Tokyo--The anti-Soviet campaign in Japan is continuing to intensify. Particular use is being made of U.S. "information" about a buildup of Soviet military personnel on the island of Shikotan. A report submitted to the government by G. Yamashita, head of the military department, and the subsequent totally illegal attempt by Japan's diplomatic department to make a "protest to the Soviet Union" gave new impetus to this campaign which is overtly hostile toward our country.

Quickly picking up the signal, the Japanese bourgeois press has entered the anti-Soviet slander campaign most vigorously. Matters have reached such a pitch that accusations are even being leveled against the Japanese Government from the pages of certain newspapers for the "weakness of its policy toward the USSR," and appeals for a "tough line" are also being made. The irresponsible authors are recommending "sanctions against the Soviet Union," right up to the "use of the China card" and the curtailment of business cooperation between Japan and the USSR.

As has already been noted, Washington, which has issued statements about "support for the Japanese position," is giving active support to the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign. Making his own contribution to the inflaming of passions, U.S. Defense Secretary Brown expressed readiness to call at Hokkaido during his forthcoming visit to Japan and to "familiarize" himself with the state of the Japanese armed forces on that island located in the immediate proximity of Soviet territory.

All this lumped together is creating in Japan an atmosphere in which it is becoming increasingly difficult to take advantage of the opportunities for the development of Soviet-Japanese relations in the positive direction which accords with the interests of the peoples of both countries. The first casualties of a policy hostile to the Soviet Union could be cultural, scientific and technical links, mutual relations in the fishing sphere and trade and economic cooperation.

Links of this kind are capable of developing only under conditions of both countries' mutual readiness to build relations of the firm foundations of good-neighborliness. The Soviet Union has repeatedly confirmed by concrete actions and initiatives its sincere desire to live in peace and friendship with Japan. This consistent stance is producing in some people illusions that our country has such a vested interest in good relations with Japan that it will tolerate interference in its internal affairs or will waive its states interests. Such illusions are groundless, and those people in Tokyo who are fond of this kind of self-hypnosis will bear full responsibility for their consequences.

The absurd fictions about a "buildup of the military threat from the USSR" are totally unfounded. Our country has never intended nor does it intend to attack anyone. As for the USSR's natural right to insure its own security, this can be perceived as a "threat" only by shameless liars who are thereby attempting to camouflage their own plans for an arms race and for counteracting the improvement of the international situation.

Behind the smokescreen from the fueling of anti-Soviet sentiments specific Japanese circles are seeking victory at the general parliamentary elections. They intend to force the Japanese public to remove the obstacles to a revision of the peace constitution and to Japan's remilitarization. [paragraph continued]

By seeking to present the USSR as the "No 1 enemy" they want, finally, to divert the Japanese public away from participation in the solution of the urgent problems facing the country and to insure a free hand for themselves in pursuing an unwise domestic and foreign policy.

All this is obvious. The ease with which people from certain opposition parties and certain trade unions allow themselves to be swayed by this provocative hullabaloo is only to be regretted. Thus, for example, Sasaki, one of the leaders of the Democratic Socialist Party, has gone even further than the Liberal Democrats in his arguments. He expressed dissatisfaction with the stance of the Japanese Government leaders who during the election campaign have declared that there is no direct threat to Japan from the Soviet Union.

USSR, PRC STANDS ON U.S. TROOPS IN KOREA CONTRASTED

SK082355 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 5 Oct 79 SK

[Petrov commentary]

[Text] The question of reunifying the Korean people has been pending for a long time. A positive solution to this question will correspond to the spirit of the times, the trend toward detente currently gaining momentum in the world. However, the Korean Peninsula has remained divided at the 38th parallel for more than 30 years because of the imperialists. Thus the people, a single nation, are separated.

Today some 40,000 U.S. troops remain in the southern half of the country. The reality shows that the presence of U.S. troops and military bases, including the Pentagon's nuclear bases, in South Korea is the main obstacle to the reunification of North and South Korea and the (?root cause) of tension in the Far East.

The Soviet stance on the Korean question is invariable. The Soviet people stand firm against outside intervention in the internal affairs of the Korean people. The constructive proposals of the KWP and the DPRK Government for reunifying the country peacefully and on a democratic basis are wholeheartedly supported in our country. This was emphasized once again in a meeting held in Moscow when a Korean party delegation led by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the KWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union last summer.

The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries reaffirmed their stance on the Korean question also at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the socialist member states of the Warsaw Pact held last November. The resolution adopted at that meeting said that the states attending the meeting support the constructive initiatives of the DPRK for achieving the independent, peaceful and democratic reunification of the country without any outside interference, the national aspiration of the Korean people.

The question of Korea's reunification should be settled in just that way. This is the understanding currently prevailing in the world. However, those who are opposed to the reunification of Korea have recently won a new ally in Beijing. Chinese leaders speak in favor of the democratic and peaceful reunification of Korea on one hand and then, on the other hand, approve the continued presence of U.S. troops in South Korea. Thus they are, in fact, cooperating in the imperialist splittist policy.

Beijing gives Washington the hint that the reunification of Korea is impossible in the near future and will still be impossible in 10, or 100, or even 1,000 years from now. In an interview with the Washington POST, members of a U.S. congressional delegation which had visited China said that judging from all things, they go the impression that Beijing does not want U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea and that the presence of U.S. troops there does not make China uneasy.

SOUTH ASIA

## H. AMIN PRAISES USSR FOR AID TO AFGHANISTAN

LD051549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Defending the Cause of Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 2 October--The April revolution showed that Afghanistan seeks peace and is taking sincere steps in that direction, H. Amin, general secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, stated, addressing representatives of Pashtun tribes.

He condemned fabrications and mendacious accusations made against the people's system by the enemies of the Afghan revolution. Even if certain circles abroad openly support their puppets among the counterrevolutionary elements, he said, the Afghan people still have good friends: Our northern neighbor--the Soviet Union--gives selfless, fraternal assistance to Afghanistan on the basis of the principles of respect for our country's independence and traditions.

A draft constitution for the country will soon be elaborated, H. Amin said. He expressed the firm determination of Afghanistan to defend the gains of the April revolution.

## AFGHANISTAN ASSEMBLY TO FORM REVOLUTION DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

LD091023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[Leonid Moronov Kabul dispatch: "For the Defense of the Revolution"]

[Text] The Afghan Government has set up a commission for convening a constituent assembly soon, made up of representatives of all classes and sections of society. The function of the body is to form a National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution.

The necessity to create such an organization is prompted by the fact that enemies of the revolution, which is supported by a majority of the Afghan population, are waging a fierce struggle against it. Bands of counterrevolutionaries armed with Chinese and U.S. weapons attack villages, and small towns, savagely do away with children and women, destroy schools, houses and mosques, and set fire to wheat crops in the fields. They are trying to make the people's power abandon activities serving the good of the people.

The establishment of the people's order in Afghanistan opened before all working people of the country the way to emancipation from age-old feudal slavery and oppression. A number of important socioeconomic transformations have been effected in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan during the almost year and a half of the DRA's existence. Within the framework of the agrarian reform about 300,000 landless peasant families and those with small plots of land have been provided with land allotments free of charge.

Millions of peasants have been emancipated from the yoke of feudals and usurers. The workers' life has fundamentally changed. They now have their trade unions and gained the rights which they have been deprived of before. A cultural revolution is being accomplished on a wide scale. Within a year, more than 600 new schools and other educational establishments opened. About a million people study at literacy courses. For the first time in Afghanistan's history, instruction in the native tongue has been introduced for the children of all basic nationalities.

Thus, the Afghan people have something to defend. The national organization which is being created for the defense of the revolution will be of mass character. It is to unite in its ranks all patriots irrespective of their party affiliation, religion, nationality, and social status. It will include the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, trade unions, peasant committees, and the people's youth organization.

With the establishment of the National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution, the newspaper ANIS writes in an editorial, there will be a step-up of the resolute rebuff all over the country to the intrigues of the enemies of the new system.

PAKISTAN INVOLVEMENT IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS VIEWED

LD070114 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Ivan Lavrov commentary]

[Text] The chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Hafizollah Amin, has [word indistinct] a great deal in his speeches before various audiences, to the relations between Afghanistan and neighboring countries--for one, Pakistan. The Afghan leader constantly underlines his government's desire for goodneighbor relations with Pakistan and recalls measures which have already been taken to establish them. According to Premier Amin Afghanistan expects that the invitations to the Pakistani president, General Ziaul Haq and his adviser Agha Shahi, will be realized. The two leaders will get a warm welcome in Afghanistan, he said, and will show the world that they are honestly and sincerely ready for talks with the Pakistani leaders. [sentence as heard] These statements are a strong indication, writes our observer Ivan Lavrov, that Afghanistan is acting from a position of goodwill and is not sparing efforts to normalize the situation on the Afghan-Pakistani border, to establish an atmosphere of peace and good neighborliness in the region. In other words, there is a good foundation for Afghanistan and Pakistan to live in peace and accord.

But news agencies keep reporting that the territory of Pakistan is still being used for anti-Afghan activities, that the Pakistan authorities not only keep allowing but, according to informed sources, encourage the activities of Afghan rebels. It is common knowledge that many Pakistani newspapers that reflect the views of reactionary groups do not conceal their hostile attitude to new Afghanistan and are conducting hostile subversive propaganda against it. Reports by exactly these circles reveal a true picture of certain Pakistani groups to indulge in activities of the Afghan rebels. In their strong hostility to the transformation taking place in Afghanistan in the interests of the people, precisely these newspapers supply irrefutable evidence of the complicity of certain groups inthe anti-Afghan activities.

At the same time there are increasingly loud voices in Pakistan of those progressive and democratic leaders, who stand for a stop to the interference in the internal affairs of neighboring Afghanistan. They speak out in defense of the gains of the Afghan revolution. They champion a normalization of Pakistan-Afghan relations. In their statements they underline the danger of growing tensions in the region which facilitate the operations of those outside forces that are hostile both to Afghanistan and to Pakistan. For example, the chairman of the Pakistan National Party, Ghaus Bakh Bizenjo has noted that relations of friendship and cooperation between Pakistan and Afghanistan will serve the interests of both countries and will promote peace in the region and in the whole of Asia, while (?tense) relations between the two countries will only serve the interets of the imperialist groups and reactionaries.

Speaking at the 34th United Nations General Assembly the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said one can only call short-sighted the policy of some states that are stepping up their interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. The Soviet Union, he added, which has long been linked with Afghanistan by ties of friendship and good neighbourliness believes that this impermissible interference should be stopped.

INDIAN SEPARATIST ACTIVITY INTENSIFIES

Indian Journal Cited

LD051503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Instigators"]

[Text] Delhi, 2 October--In the last 3 months the activity of separatists has intensified sharply in Mizoram, Manipur, (Nagaland) and other northeast Indian states and allied territories. The separatists seek the separation of that region from India, the Indian weekly FORTNIGHT [as published] writes.

Precisely at the time when the country is preparing for early parliamentary elections, the journal notes, underground groupings from the Naga, Mizo and Manipuri tribes are carrying out raids on state institutions, radio stations and industrial enterprises, attacking military patrols, stealing and killing civilians, soldiers and policemen. One of the tasks the subversive elements pursue is to make members of the local population who do not belong to the Mizo, Naga and Manipuri tribes leave the regions.

The terrorists' actions in northeast India are directed by foreign states and their special services, FORTNIGHT stresses. Foreign states, the journal notes, generously supply the bandits with money, weapons and ammunition. The journal notes, in particular, that the separatist forces are supported in every way by the American CIA.

The unceremonious foreign interference in India's internal affairs threatens its sovereignty and security, the weekly stressed.

PRC Training of 'Separatists'

LD061614 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, October 6, TASS--Separatists from Mizo tribe made a new bandit attack on an Indian post in the union territory of Mizoram. As the newspaper STATESMAN reports, during a fierce exchange of fire two of the attackers were killed and one injured. Security forces sustained no losses.

The Indian press points out that subversive activity by pro-Beijing clandestine groupings from among Mizo, Naga and Manipuri tribes, whose members undergo military training at special sabotage schools in China's territory, sharply increased in India's northeastern areas in the past two months.

VIETNAMESE ENVOY TO MOSCOW ON RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD081950 Moscow TASS in English 1839 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

["Truth About Vietnamese-Chinese Relations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Kuznetsov reports:

An independent, united, flourishing and powerful Vietnam is an obstacle to Beijing in the latter's desire to see its expansionist claims satisfied in Southeast Asia, Nguyen Huu Khieu, Vietnam's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, said here today.

He spoke at a press conference in connection with the White Book entitled "The Truth About the Vietnamese-Chinese Relations in the Last 30 Years" released by Vietnam's Ministry of Foreign Affairs on October 4.

There was a time in the past, the ambassador said, addressing Soviet and foreign newsmen, when the Vietnamese and the Chinese peoples rendered each other assistance and support in the struggle against imperialism. Relations of solidarity and friendship thus developed between them. However, the Chinese leaders embarked on the path of abusing this friendship, implementing an expansionist and hegemonist policy with regard to Vietnam, and, after Vietnam's liberation and reunification, they began pursuing their rabidly anti-Vietnamese policy which resulted in an aggressive war against Vietnam. This policy is exposed in the White Book, noted Nguyen Huu Khieu.

The Chinese leaders wished to put Vietnam in a position of dependence on China, the ambassador continued. Beijing betrayed the interests of the Vietnamese people in the first Indochina war which ended in 1954. At the 1954 Geneva Conference, the ambassador recalled, the Chinese leaders negotiated with France a settlement which benefited the expansionist designs of China and the interests of French colonialists who strove to block the paths to victory to the Vietnamese, the Laotian and the Kampuchean revolutions. The second time Beijing betrayed the interests of the Vietnamese people was when the latter was waging its struggle against the U.S. aggression, for national salvation. After the fall of the Ngo Din Diem's regime, Beijing gave a "green light" to U.S. bombings of North Vietnam, the entry of U.S. troops into Vietnam to commit an aggression against the Vietnamese people. Simultaneously, Beijing was opposed to Vietnam's negotiations with the United States. When Vietnam was on its way to a final victory, Beijing extended its arms to the Nixon administration.

China continued its hostile policy with regard to Vietnam even after the Vietnamese people had completely liberated South Vietnam and reunited its country. The White Book, the Vietnamese ambassador to the USSR pointed out, exposes the causes of Beijing's aggressive war against Vietnam.

The reactionary group within the ruling circles of Beijing, the ambassador stressed, not only encroaches on the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, but also poses a threat to the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries, including those which, guided by pure expediency, are playing into the hands of the Chinese rulers in their actions against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

At present, the reactionary group in Beijing's ruling circles continues its rabid anti-Vietnamese policy. At the negotiations on the problems of relations between Vietnam and China, the group continues to stick to its great-power position, brazenly threatening "to teach Vietnam a second lesson" preparing to repeat the aggression against Vietnam. At the same time, the group tries to restore the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, threatens aggression against the Laotian People's Democratic Republic.

The Vietnamese people hold dear their friendship with the Chinese people, wishing to restore the good relations. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam advocates a rapid restoration of normal relations between Vietnam and China on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs, equality and mutual respect.

At the same time, however, the Vietnamese ambassador to the USSR stressed, the Vietnamese people is resolutely opposed to chauvinism, expansionism, and great-power hegemonism of the reactionary group in the ruling circles of Beijing. It is resolved to protect its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Vietnamese people is firmly defending its policy of independence and international solidarity. The Vietnamese people face a protracted and difficult struggle. But, with the support of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, the developing nations and all the peoples of the planet who hold dear peace and justice, it will achieve a final victory in its just struggle.

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER REGARDS USSR VISIT AS 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD071722 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, October 7, TASS--(From TASS correspondent Georiy Shmelev)--"I regard my visit to the Soviet Union as very successful," Datuk Hussein Onn, the prime minister of Malaysia, said at the press conference at Subang Airport upon returning home. "I was greatly impressed by personal meetings and conversations with the leaders of the Soviet state--President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin, their deep understanding of our position, the state of affairs in our region and the sincere desire to render necessary assistance in settling the situation here in the interests of peace and security of peoples."

"Considered at the meetings were a wide range of questions of the international situation and of bilateral contacts. I set out in detail the position of Malaysia as a neutral independent state," the prime minister said. "We agreed that the good relations existing between our countries must and will be built--and there are all conditions for that--on the basis of current and achieved agreements."

"We considered in detail the general directions of our bilateral relations and prospects for their development in the fields of trade, culture and sports. I gathered most fine impressions of the stay in the Soviet Union and I was particularly impressed by the energy of the leaders of the Soviet State in handling most diverse tasks of both international significance and of the internal life of the USSR. This first of all applies to the development of the heavy industry, though the USSR is already a highly developed industrial state, to agriculture and education. The scope of housing construction in Moscow and Leningrad is stupendous. Prospects for our relations are good.

Each visit by a state figure is called upon to contribute to the cause of improving mutual understanding, to the cause of friendship among the peoples, and my visit to the USSR served this goal," Hussein Onn emphasized in conclusion.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV VISIT TO GDR

Brezhnev Speech 6 October

LD061831 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

["Speech by Leonid Brezhnev"--TASS headline]

[Text] Berlin, October 6, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev made a speech at the celebration meeting held here today on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. Follows the full text of his speech:

Dear Comrade Honecker,

Dear friends,

It is a great joy for us to be here, together with you, on this festive occasion. We have brought you fraternal congratulations on the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic and the best of wishes from your true friends and allies--from seventeen million Soviet communists, members of the party of Lenin, from the entire Soviet people.

I thank our dear friend, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, prominent leader of the [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1727 GMT on 6 October carries a live relay of Brezhnev's speech. In the live version Brezhnev drops the preceding words "leader of the."] international working class movement, Erich Honecker, for the good words he said about the Soviet Union and its policy. For my part, I want to stress that we regarded and continue to regard the communists of the German Democratic Republic and the people of the GDR as reliable associates in a common cause, associates true to our common great ideals, persistent and capable in work and staunch in any trials.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the great socialist community have been with you through every year of the past three decades. We were marching ahead together, drawing faith and courage from mutual support and fraternal solidarity.

The Warsaw Treaty, whose 25th anniversary we shall soon observe, has become a dependable instrument of our common security and our joint struggle for peace. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has become a good forum for largescale and equal economic cooperation.

The experience of our interaction in all fields offers a convincing example of the invincible strength of socialist solidarity, and it is our common will that this shall continue to be so.

A new major document of our cooperation--the programme on specialisation and cooperation of production between the USSR and the GDR for a term till 1990--was signed yesterday. Putting it briefly, its essence is as follows: Wherever possible and useful, we pool each other's resources and production potentialities in order to solve more successfully the most complicated problems of economic development.

Constant creative contacts have become a customary norm, and I would even say a vital need, for our parties, state and public organisations, enterprises and research centers. Thousands and thousands of working people of the Soviet Union and your republic are directly acquainted with each other and millions maintain close ties within the framework of various organisations. This is very good, comrades. The friendship of the peoples is a great wealth which should be treasured, guarded and multiplied.

In the jubilee days, it seems appropriate to review the path traversed. In the autumn of 1949 when the German Democratic Republic was established, the political situation in Europe, and not only in Europe, was especially tense. Gales of "cold war" swept over the continent. The NATO bloc, the main military instrument of imperialism, was already established. Certain politicians in the West threatened to turn the "cold war" into a "hot" war. Balancing "on the brink of war" was proclaimed to be all but the main principle of foreign policy of the imperialist camp.

But the dawn of socialism which rose over many countries in the second half of the forties, was growing brighter and brighter. The emergence and assertion of the GDR was a new great victory for the cause of socialism and peace, an event of truly historical significance.

In year 1945, when the last act of the most sanguinary war in the history of mankind was concluded here, in Berlin, is receding farther and farther into the past. Now Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, enjoys a good fame. The peoples cannot but be grateful to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the government and working people of the GDR for saying a categorical "no" to fascism and militarism and for justifying the hopes of the fighters of the anti-Hitler front.

It is easier to understand the content of the policy of any state by answering such simple questions as: What it is giving to its citizens and what it brings to its neighbours and the world as a whole.

In the German Democratic Republic, just as in other socialist states, profound concern is shown in actual fact for the welfare of the working people so that every member of society could look into the future with confidence. The best traditions of the German working class movement are maintained and developed here, and the ideals of a brilliant galaxy of German revolutionaries, humanists and thinkers are being translated into life.

To its neighbors, the republic brings a friendly disposition and readiness for cooperation and mutual understanding. Together with other countries of the socialist community it is doing everything to prevent mankind from being plunged again into the holocaust of war.

All this deserves profound respect. Therein lies the root cause of the GDR's ever growing prestige in the world.

The recognition of the GDR on the basis of international law became in effect a turning point in strengthening security in Europe. As you know, this was not achieved easily. The countries of the socialist community had to struggle for decades for this recognition, for the conclusion of the well-known treaties of the seventies, for the post-war realities to be taken into account, for holding the European conference.

The European conference adopted the Final Act--a kind of a charter of security for the peoples of Europe, a charter of peaceful life, of peaceful relations between states. It is our earnest wish that this charter should be carried out in full.

Judging by words, the statesmen of the West seem to want the same. But unfortunately, the actions of our partners go too often in a different direction. We cannot fail to see real facts: The supporters of the arms race use any pretexts, even nonexisting, invented ones, in order to heat upthe situation and whip up military preparations. As for Europe, they are planning to plant a mine under the edifice of peace, under its very foundation.

The dangerous plans for the deployment of new types of American missile-nuclear weapons in the territory of Western Europe--about which Western propaganda is trumpeting already now--give cause for serious concern. To put it straight, implementation of these designs would change essentially the strategic situation in the continent. Their aim is to upset the balance of forces that has taken shape in Europe and to try to ensure military superiority for the NATO bloc.

As to military superiority--that we shall see. In such a case, the socialist countries would not, of course, watch indifferently the efforts of the NATO militarists. We would have in such a case to take the necessary extra steps to strengthen our security. There would be no other way out left for us. But one thing is absolutely clear: Realisation of NATO's plans would inevitably aggravate the situation in Europe and vitiate in many respects the international atmosphere in general.

It is no secret that the Federal Republic of Germany, alongside of the USA, is assigned not the least part in the preparation of these dangerous plans.

Frankly speaking, those who shape the policy of that country are facing today a very serious choice. They will have to decide which is best for the FRG: to help strengthen peace in Europe and develop peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation among European states in the spirit of goodneighbourliness and growing mutual confidence, or to contribute to a new aggravation of the situation in Europe and the world by deploying in its territory American missile-nuclear arms spearheaded against the USSR and its allies. It is clear that in this, latter, case the position of the FRG itself would considerably worsen. It is not hard to see what consequences the FRG would have in store for itself if these new weapons were put to use by their owners one day.

The above said also applies, of course, to other European NATO countries which would be "lucky" enough to have American medium-range missile-nuclear arms deployed in their territories.

As for the Soviet Union I repeat again and again that we do not seek military superiority. We have never intended and do not intend to threaten any state or a group of states. Our strategic doctrine is purely defensive in nature. The assertions that Soviet Union is building up its military might in the European Continent above its defence needs [The Moscow Domestic Service live version carries the following variant wording including negative: "the European Continent on a scale not exceeding defense needs"] have nothing in common with reality. This is deliberate deception of the broad public.

In Europe, just as in all other parts of our planet, we want peace, a lasting peace. This is the fundamental basis of our foreign policy, its backbone. We are pursuing this policy consistently and undeviatingly.

As chairman of the Defence Council of the USSR I am most definitely stating that the number of medium-range carriers of nuclear arms on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union has not been increased by a single missile, by a single plane during the past ten years. On the contrary, the number of launchers of medium-range missiles and also the yield of the nuclear charges of these missiles have even been somewhat decreased. The number of medium-range bombers, too, has diminished. As to the territory of other states, the Soviet Union does not deploy such means there at all. It is already for a number of years that we are not increasing the number of our troops stationed in Central Europe as well.

I will say more. We are prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear means deployed in western areas of the Soviet Union as compared to the present level but, of course, only in the event if no additional medium-range nuclear means are deployed in Western Europe.

I also want to confirm solemnly that the Soviet Union will never use nuclear arms against those states that renounce the production and acquisition of such arms and do have them on their territory.

Motivated by a sincere desire to take out of the impasse the efforts of many years to achieve military detente in Europe, to show an example of transition from words to real deeds, we have decided, on agreement with the leadership of the GDR and after consultations with other member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, to unilaterally reduce the number of Soviet troops in central Europe. Up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, a thousand tanks and also a certain amount of other military hardware will be withdrawn from the territory of the German Democratic Republic in the course of the next twelve months.

We are convinced that this new concrete manifestation of the peaceableness and good will of the Soviet Union and its allies will be approved by the peoples of Europe and the whole world. We call on the governments of NATO countries to properly assess the initiatives [In the Moscow Domestic Service live version Brezhnev drops the preceding words "the initiative"] of socialist states and to follow our good example.

The Soviet Union comes out for a further expansion of measures of trust in Europe. In particular we are prepared to reach agreement that notification about big exercises of ground forces, provided for by the Helsinki Final Act, be made even earlier and not from the level of 25,000 men, as is the case now, but from a smaller one, for instance, from the level of 20,000 men. We also are prepared, on the basis of reciprocity, not to conduct military exercises involving more than 0-50 thousand men.

It goes without saying that the proposals by socialist countries concerning notification about big airforce and naval exercises, conducted near the territorial waters of other participatory countries of the European conference, remain in force.

And there is yet another thing that we would like to suggest to the West: In the area defined by the Helsinki Act let us give timely notification not only about military exercises but also about movements of ground forces numbering more than 20,000 men.

Consideration could be given also to other ideas directed at strengthening trust between states, at lessening the danger of outgreak of war in Europe. We continue to regard a European conference held on the political level as the most suitable place for discussing a broad complex of measures of military detente in Europe. It is a very pressing and, it can be said, a ripe task to prepare and convene such a conference.

Lying ahead, as is known, are also important talks on SALT III. We are for commencing them immediately after the entry into force of the SALT II treaty. Within the framework of these talks we agree to discuss the possibilities of limiting not only inter-continental but also other types of armaments, but with due account, of course, for all related factors and strict observance of the principle of the equal security of the sides.

So the USSR, the GDR and other socialist countries of Europe are offering a clear perspective--to genuinely ensure to all European peoples a life in conditions of security and peace. Now it is up to the Western countries. Their answer will show whether they are prepared to take into consideration the will and vital interests of the peoples. We hope that realism, statesmanship and, finally, just common sense will prevail.

Dear comrades,

In the tempestuous world of today we, the socialist community, have a firm ground under our feet. We created it ourselves, pressing for a steady progress of our economies, developing socialist democracy, ensuring a constant growth of the wellbeing of our peoples and strengthening by common efforts our defence. Our ties are deep and diverse, and we are learning to cooperate still better and better.

Socialist internationalism is the political and moral force that gave us the possibility to achieve many victories in the struggle for peace and social progress.

And it is wonderful that this big holiday of the German Democratic Republic is passing in an atmosphere of true internationalism.

Long live the German Democratic Republic, a reliable bastion of peace and socialism in Europe!

May constantly strengthen the inviolable friendship between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, between our Marxist-Leninist parties!

Long live the glorious community of socialist states!

Long live peace and communism!

## Delegations in Berlin

LD052114 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, October 5, TASS--The following party and government delegations have arrived in Berlin to participate in the festivities on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR: of Bulgaria--headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, President of the State Council Todor Zhivkov, of Hungary--headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar, of Mongolia--headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, President of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, of Poland--headed by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Edward Gierek, of Czechoslovakia--headed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak and delegations of other socialist countries. Delegations from other countries, political parties and national liberation movements have also arrived to participate in the festivities.

## Brezhnev Award to Stoph

LD051126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] We have just received a TASS report from Berlin: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented the Order of the October Revolution to Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Present at the ceremony of presentation of the award were Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and other GDR leaders. Also present were the members of the Soviet party and government delegation.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke at the presentation of the award. He said:

Dear comrades, as you know, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decorated Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, with the Order of the October Revolution.

He has earned this distinguished award by his great contribution to the development of all-round cooperation and fraternal friendship between our countries, and in connection with his 65th birthday.

I am glad to have the opportunity of presenting it today, on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. The success of a Communist Party's policy is formed from many factors, one of them is the party's ability to bring forward from its ranks leaders who are capable of staunchly defending the interests of the revolutionary cause, of arming the masses ideologically, and of solving competently the varied problems of socialist construction. These are the qualities possessed by Comrade Stoph, a principled communist, a tried and tested leader, a worthy comrade-in-arms of Comrade Honecker, and, I would add, an old friend of our country.

I congratulate you, Comrade Stoph, on your deserved award. With all my heart I wish you strong health, further fruitful activity and every success.

Comrade Stoph spoke in reply. The leaders of the SED and of the GDR and the Soviet guests present in the hall warmly congratulated Comrade Stoph on the distinguished Soviet award.

Comrade Stoph made a speech in reply. He said:

Highly esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, dear Soviet comrades:

I would like to with all my heart thank you for the award of the Order of the October Revolution. I am deeply moved by the fact that I am receiving the order connected with the glorious Great October precisely at a time when we are solemnly marking the 30th anniversary of the GDR. I see in this, Comrade Stoph emphasized, a close interconnection, since the foundation of the first state of workers and peasants on German soil was possible only as a result of the world-historic victory won by Russian workers and peasants in October 1917. Therefore, I regard the award which has been conferred on me as a high evaluation of what has been achieved by the SED in our socialist state for the all-round development and strengthening of the indestructible fraternal alliance with the CPSU and the USSR.

Reared by the party, Comrade Stoph stated, I will continue in the future to spare no effort to contribute to the deepening of the indestructible friendship between our parites, states, and peoples, to our common cause of socialism and communism.

Once more, dear Leonid Ilich, accept my most sincere gratitude.

## Medals to Soviet Leaders

LD051618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] We have just received the following report from a TASS correspondent in Berlin: On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR Comrades Brezhnev, Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Rusakov, and also Aleksandrov, Blatov and Zamyatin have been presented with memorial medals for services in the formation and the strengthening of the GDR. On behalf of the GDR State Council the memorial medals were presented by Verner, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

## Economic Cooperation Agreement

LD051102 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

["Long-term Programme of USSR-GDR Economic Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Berlin, October 5, TASS--A programme of specialisation and combination of production between the USSR and the GDR up to 1990 was signed here today.

The document was signed for the Soviet side by First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov, for the GDR--Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Gerhard Schuerer.

Present at the document-signing ceremony were General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker, other leaders of the two countries. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 5 October adds that also present were: "Members of the party and government delegation of the USSR Gromyko, Chernenko, Rusakov, Abrasimov, and also Aleksandrov, Blatov, Zamyatin, Shakhnazarov and Bondarenko. Present on the GDR side were members and candiate members of the Politburo of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, leaders of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR, deputy chairmen of the republic's Council of Ministers, and members of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.]

The programme comprises a broad range of durable measures aimed at the utmost use of possibilities of specialisation and combination of production, at accelerating scientific-technical progress, enhancing the efficiency of social production in both countries.

The document envisages solution of topical scientific-technical problems through joint efforts. Specifically, it is planned to design high-production equipment, machinery, instruments, means of mechanization and automation, to introduce up-to-date management systems. Great significance is attached to further development of cooperation in the manufacture of high-quality consumer goods.

The Soviet Union will supply the GDR with fuel-energy and raw material commodities and also equipment for atomic electric power stations, transport means, metal-cutting lathes, road-building equipment, microelectronics products and other commodities. The GDR, in its turn, will export to the USSR ships, machinetools, fittings, chemical equipment, textile and printing industry equipment, instrument-making products and other goods.

Brezhnev at Wreath-Laying

ID061430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Oct 79 ID

[Text] A TASS special correspondent reports from Berlin:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR, wreaths were laid today at the monument to outstanding figures in the German revolutionary movement in the Berlin district of Friederichesfelde by the Soviet party-government delegation and on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the GDR, and from other delegations which have come to the celebrations for the 30th anniversary of the GDR.

The wreath-laying ceremony was attended by Comrades Brezhnev, Honecker, Gierek, Husak, Zhivkov, Kadar, Tsedenbal, Mies and heads of other foreign delegations.

The Soviet leaders and the leaders of the GDR and other countries paid tribute with a minute's silence to the memory of the ardent sons of the German people.

The feat of Soviet servicemen who saved the peoples of Europe from fascism is immortal. In honor of the Soviet heroes a memorial complex has been erected in Berlin's Treptov Park.

Treptov Park was today visited by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev; members of the delegation Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov and Rusakov; USSR Ambassador in the GDR Abrasimov; and other Soviet comrades. Others who came here were Comrades Honecker, Gierek, Husak, Zhivkov, Kadar, Tsedenbal and Mies; members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo; and members of the GDR State Council and Government.

Also present was a delegation of Soviet war veterans headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union Chuykov. A mourning dirgewas played. At the foot of the monument to the Soviet servicemen-liberators a wreathwas laid, on the crimson ribbon of whichwas written: "To the Soviet Servicemen Who Gave Their Lives in the Mortal Battles with Nazism, From the USSR Party-Government Delegation." Alongsidewas a wreath from the SED Central Committee, the State Council and GDR Council of Ministers, and also wreaths from foreign delegations. There was a minute's silence to mark the profound memory of the Soviet heroes.

This day Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker laid wreaths to the victims of fascism and militarism on Unter den Linden avenue. Wreaths were also laid by heads of foreign delegations. Party and state leaders of the USSR, the GDR and other countries paid tribute with a minute's silence to those who fell in the struggle for the freedom and happiness of peoples.

When wreaths were placed at Friederichsfelde, Treptov Park and Unter den Linden, guards of honor were formed. At Treptov Park the national anthemns of the USSR and the GDR were played, as well as the party anthem, the Internationale. At Friederichsfelde and Unter den Linden the GDR anthem and the Internationale were played.

## Presentation of Painting

LD071716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Comrade Brezhnev, at the instruction of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers has handed over a gift--a painting by the artist Korolev entitled "Space Brothers"--to the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers. This work depicts the feat of the representatives of the two fraternal countries who made a joint space flight.

## Berlin Reception 7 October

LD071914 Moscow TASS in English 1858 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, October 7, TASS--A reception was held today by the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the GDR on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the German Democratic Republic.

Present at the reception were the Soviet party-and-government delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev, party-and-government delegations headed by Edward Gierek, Gustav Husak, Todor Zhivkov, Janos Kadar, Yumjaagiyin Tsedenbal, other foreign delegations taking part in the festivities on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

Present in the hall were leaders of the GDR, veterans of the German revolutionary movement, advanced workers in production, well-known scientists, workers in culture, representatives of the public.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR Erich Honecker addressed those present at the reception.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev spoke at the reception on behalf of the delegations.

The reception was held in a cordial, fraternal atmosphere.

## Brezhnev Reception Speech

LD072142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text of speech delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 7 October reception in East Berlin--read by announcer]

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev made a speech at a reception in Berlin today:

Dear Comrade Honecker, dear comrades and friends: All of us are full of striking impressions from these remarkable festivities. They were a convincing demonstration of the flourishing condition and vitality of the socialist state of the German working people, the demonstration of its high international prestige.

The entire atmosphere of your festivities, the wide popular celebrations in Berlin eloquently show how firmly socialism is rooted in German soil, what respect and trust is enjoyed by the party equipped with the great humane teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

I think I will correctly express the sentiments of all foreign guests present at the jubilee if I say that all of us rejoice at and take pride in impressive accomplishments of the people of the GDR in the construction of socialism, in all-round development of the economy, science and culture, and in the steady growth of the well-being of every family and every working person of the German Democratic Republic. Certainly, all of us cannot but pay tribute to the consistency and energy with which the German Democratic Republic, carrying out the common course of the community of the fraternal socialist states, is making its effective contribution to the lofty cause of struggle for durable peace and security and for the freedom, independence, rights and dignity of all peoples.

"We express to you, dear German friends, heartfelt gratitude for the warmth and cordiality accorded to us. You can always count on our reciprocity and on the invariable solidarity of the land of the soviets with your endeavors and undertakings. I propose a toast to new successes for the GDR, to its prosperity, to new victories in the cause of peace and communism, to the health of Comrade Honecker and all members of the party and state leadership of the GDR and to the health of all our German friends."

GDR Army Parade

LD071146 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, October 7, TASS--A parade of the National People's Army took place in the capital of the GDR today to mark the 30th jubilee of the GDR. Taking part in the parade were cadets of military educational establishments, units of various armed services, and columns of military hardware. The parade of the troops of the National People's Army of the GDR displayed the readiness of the republic's armed forces in comradeship-in-arms with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states to defend the socialist gains of the first German workers' and peasants' state, and vigilantly stand on guard of the cause of peace.

Brezhnev Attends Parade

LD071145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In Berlin the parade by the GDR National People's Army has ended. The Soviet party and government delegation headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was present. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other leaders of the republic, were at the parade. Also present were party and government delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia and delegations from other socialist countries and national liberation movements. Soviet television has carried live reportage from Berlin.

GDR Medal to Chernenko

LD071442 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in the presence of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the loftiest award of the GDR, the Order of Karl Marx, to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Present at the award presentation were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo and members of the Soviet party and government delegation, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Rusankov, Abrasimov and other officials.

Presenting the order, Erich Honecker noted that this lofty award had been conferred upon Comrade Chernenko for great services in the development of fraternal relations between the CPSU and SED and between the Soviet Union and the GDR, and also for a significant contribution in the cause of the struggle for peace and the relaxation of tension.

As a member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Honecker said further, you, in your activity, are being guided by the great teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin and are a most close comrade [blizhayshiy soratnik] of our great friend, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Comrade Honecker wished Comrade Chernenko great creative successes in fulfilling those responsible tasks which are being set by the party and the state.

In reply, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko expressed profound thanks to the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, and personally to Comrade Honecker for the lofty award. The order with which I have now been presented, he said, bears the name of Karl Marx, thinker of genius and revolutionary with whose struggle and works is linked the birth of the communist movement. In this award, Comrade Chernenko continued, I see above all an expression of gratitude to our Leninist party for its internationalism, and for its tireless activity in the name of strengthening unity and the friendship of the people of our countries and the entire socialist community. Our alliance has a clear purpose. It serves peace and construction. This is what Leonid Brezhnev stated here in Berlin. Confirmation of these words was provided by the historic peace initiative of the Soviet Union which was set forth in Comrade Brezhnev's speech, and which found warm support from the GDR and the other fraternal socialist countries. In the joint struggle for peace and for the security of the peoples of Europe, our indestructible fraternal alliance grows stronger and matures.

In conclusion Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said: Allow me to assure you, dear comrades, that I, as a member of the Leninist Communist Party, will continue to spare no effort in the name of strengthening the fraternal cooperation of our parties and peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism.

Those present at the presentation warmly congratulated Comrade Chernenko on the lofty award and wished him great successes in his activity for the good of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

## Departure from Berlin

LD080944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has just left Berlin. The delegation took part in festivities for the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. At Schoenenfeld Airport in Berlin, Comrade Brezhnev and those accompanying him were seen off by Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and other leaders of the republic. An honor guard was lined up on the airfield and the national anthems of the Soviet Union and the GDR were played. Comrade Brezhnev and the other members of the Soviet delegation were warmly welcomed by representatives of the working people of Berlin.

## Thanks to GDR

LD081324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] On their way home from the GDR, Comrades Brezhnev, Gromyko, Chernenko, Tikhonov, Rsuakov, and Abrasimov sent a telegram from on board the plane to Comrades Honecker and Stoph. The telegram says:

Concluding its visit to the GDR, the Soviet party and government delegation would like once again to express sincere gratitude to you, dear comrades, the SED Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the GDR, and your entire people for the cordial, fraternal reception given to us. The festivities on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR produced a profound impression in all of us. In these important days we again felt the entire scope and depth of the socialist transformations which have taken place on German soil and were again convinced of the inviolability of our alliance based on the complete unity of views and the unshakeable adherence to the ideas of socialist internationalism.

Feelings of great satisfaction are aroused also by the results of our talks which will undoubtedly serve the further development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our parties, states and peoples. We wish you, dear comrades, and all the citizens of the GDR, says the telegram in conclusion, new successes in the struggle for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism and for peace throughout the world.

## Overflight Message to Poland

LD082108 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] On his way from Berlin to Moscow, Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from on board the plane sent a telegram to Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The telegram says: On the way back home, while flying over the territory of the Polish People's Republic, I take this opportunity once again to convey to you, dear comrades, and to the whole Polish nation, sincere greetings and good wishes for new successes in the work of creating a community of developed socialism in fraternal Poland. Let the eternal unbreakable friendship of our nations blossom and grow from strength to strength.

## Arrival in Moscow

LD081458 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Berlin today. The delegation stayed in the GDR on an official friendly visit for the 30th anniversary of the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Council of Ministers. Making up the delegation were Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Tikhonov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Abrasimov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the GDR.

At Vnukovo Airport, decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union, the delegation was met by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Suslov, Ustinov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Demichev, Ponomarev, Solomentsev; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Gorbachev, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Gragowski, GDR charge d'affaires in the USSR; and diplomats from the embassy.

Arriving together with the delegation were Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and aide to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Blatov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and aide to the general Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevets, deptuy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee Administration of Affairs.

TASS Commentary

LD071117 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

["Important, Constructive Initiatives--Commentary"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 7, TASS--People in the West looked forward to the speech delivered by the leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state at the celebrations in Berlin on the occasion of the 30th jubilee of the GDR. Newspapers, radio, and television of various countries forecast that a big political event of comprehensive significance for the present-day international life would take place on Saturday night, October 6.

And the event took place. The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev in his speech in the capital of the GDR put forward a number of proposals which, judging by the first foreign comments, are viewed as exceptionally important, constructive initiatives in the interests of strengthening peace and deepening the process of detente, both European and world. Mention should be made that the new Soviet initiatives concern one of the most neuralgic aspects of the process of easing international tensions--the military aspect.

The Soviet Union, upon coordination with the leadership of the GDR and after consultations with the other Warsaw Treaty member states, decided to unilaterally reduce the number of Soviet troops in central Europe where, as is known there exists parity in the potentials of the two military organizations--NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. The USSR called on the governments of NATO countries to duly assess this new concrete manifestation of the peaceableness and good will of the USSR and its allies and to follow this good example. As a measure to further expand trust in Europe the Soviet side is suggesting that agreement be reached on reducing the level of big military exercises, preliminary notification about which should be made in accordance with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, and also on making earlier notifications about the beginning of an exercise. Readiness is also expressed--on the basis of reciprocity--not to hold military exercises involving more than 40-50 thousand men. It is suggesed that not only miliary exercises be notified in advance but also the movements of land troops numbering more than 20,000 men.

Leonid Brezhnev stated in his speech: "We are prepared to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear means deployed in western areas of the Soviet Union as compared to the present level but of course only in the event if no additional medium-range nuclear means are deployed in Western Europe." The European public that was looking forward to the speech was not deceived in its expectations: The Soviet leader in his speech touched upon one of most vital matters for the peoples of Europe--plans by certain Western circles to turn Western Europe into a launch site for U.S. weapons spearheaded against the USSR.

The population of our continent is earnestly concerned over this, and not without reason. A dangerous mine is being planted beneath the edifice of peace in Europe, beneath its very foundation, since the realisation of the dangerous designs to deploy new types of U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in the territories of some West European states including the FRG, would essentially change the strategic situation in the continent and would inevitably aggravate the situation in Europe and in many respects would vitiate the international atmosphere in general.

The Soviet readiness to reduce the amount of its own nuclear medium-range nuclear means in the western areas of the USSR as compared with the present level if no additional medium range nuclear means are deployed in Western Europe convincingly shows once again how earnest and sincere is the Soviet Union's aspirations to achieve military detente in Europe and to strengthen trust between states and really ensure life for all European peoples in the conditions of security and peace. The Soviet initiative once again most eloquently exposes the entire nonsensicalness of reactionary propaganda's assertions about a certain striving of the USSR for military superiority, and lays bare the entire absurdity of the myth about a "Soviet military threat."

It is now up to the Western side. And much depends on whether the West meets halfway the new Soviet initiatives to take out of the impasse the efforts of many years to achieve military detente in Europe and, following the USSR's example, to move on from words to read deeds.

Kondrashov Commentary

LD081940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislaw Kondrashov commentary]

[Text] Last Saturday, the speech made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Berlin During the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the GDR drew the attention of the world public and moved to the forefront of international life. It is being commented on vigorously in the press and by the radio and television of a great many countries, but primarily in Europe. Politicians, including Western politicians, on both sides of the Atlantic are analyzing the speech with the utmost thoroughness. Both those who welcome the speech by the Soviet leader and those who, looking cautiously over their shoulders, are for the time being reserving their opinion, are agreed on one thing--that this was an event of the greatest importance. It is of the greatest importance because it is a matter of deeds, of specific and very vital initiatives. Even those sceptics who could be called by the old nickname of "Doubting Thomas" are convinced by these deeds that the Soviet Union really is interested in preserving and strengthening peace and stability in Europe.

The statement that the Soviet Union, in agreement with the GDR leadership and following consultations with other states participating in the Warsaw Pact, has decided to reduce the numbers of Soviet troops in central Europe unilaterally has evoked a very lively response. In the course of the next 12 months, up to 20,000 Soviet military personnel, 1,000 tanks and also a certain amount of other military equipment will be withdrawn from the territory of the GDR.

The Soviet Union's readiness, expressed in the speech, to reduce the quantity of medium-range nuclear weapons deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union compared with the present level if similar nuclear weapons are not further deployed in Western Europe has also met with great interest and attention. This is a specific action that demonstrates peaceableness and good will. It was undertaken at a moment when the NATO countries and Washington are nurturing acts which are destructive [destruktivnyye I razrushitelnyye].

As is known, a NATO session will convene in Brussels in December, and the main question there will be that of the deployment on the territory of Western Europe of new types of medium-range U.S. nuclear missiles. In the Berlin speech, this was referred to as a mine under the very foundation of the edifice of peace in Europe and an attempt to disrupt the balance of forces that has formed, thereby insuring military superiority for the NATO bloc. On the threshold of the 1980's they want, as it were to urge Europe to return again to the crossroads between tension and detente, where, during the 1970's, Europe chose the path of detente. They want to dispute this cardinal chioce and change it to the side of tension, increasing the military danger and stepping up the arms race.

This is why the Berlin speech by Comrade Brezhnev is so important and timely. It contains warnings together with an appeal for reason, statesmanlike wisdom and common sense. It also contains a good example by showing that international affairs and issues in dispute should be resolved by through constructive approaches, by strengthening trust and understanding between states. Also, of course, it contains proof of the consistency of Soviet foreign policy and of its calm, firm concern for a strengthening the processes in international life which are known under the name of detente.

Glazunov Commentary

LD082050 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The proposals concerning military detente submitted by Soviet leader Leonid Breshnev in a speech delivered in Berlin have echoed throughout the world. Our commentator Viktor Glazunov writes:

Let us recall the principal points of the new Soviet initiative. The Soviet Union, in agreement with its allies, has decided to reduce unilateraly, in the period of 1 year, the numbers of its troops and weapons in central Europe. The numbers involved are 20,000 soldiers, 1,000 tanks and other combat equipment. The Soviet Union has expressed its readiness to reduce the numbers of nuclear medium-range weapons stationed in the western regions of the Soviet Union on condition that no extra medium-range missiles will be stationed in Europe.

Leonid Brezhnev submitted a proposal to extend the activities aiming at a deepening of trust in Europe, which involves in particular early notice not only of military exercises but also of land forces movements.

The Soviet leader spoke in favor of speedy SALT III negotiations immediately following the adoption of SALT II. This extensive range of proposals concerning military detente in Europe has made a tremendous impression on world public opinion and state and political leaders of various countries. Leonid Brezhnev's proposals are considered to be a new specific manifestation of the peaceful stance and the good will of the Soviet Union and its allies. Many commentators state that henceforth a qualitatively new situation exists in Europe--a situation which offers a way out of the impasse in the efforts to provide military detente in Europe. Leonid Brezhnev has proposed a way along which the process of detente can develop, states Frank Allaun, one of the British Labor Party leaders.

One must state here that certain circles in the West have been caught by surprise by Leonid Brezhnev's proposals. These circles had something completely different in mind. A day before the speech of the Soviet leader a special NATO committee recommended stationing on the territory of FRG, Belgium, Britain and the Netherlands a few hundred new missiles with nuclear warheads. All this is done to the tune of noises about the alleged feverish expansion of armaments in the Soviet Union. Instead, the Soviet Union gave a clear and specific explanation, stating that in the last 10 years the Soviet Union has not increased in the European part of the country the numbers of means used to carry medium-range nuclear weapons--not even by one missile or one aircraft. The Soviet Union has not increased the numbers of its troops in central Europe. Thus all Western excuses for the so-called modernization of the nuclear, missile and conventional NATO weapons have been demolished. What is more, the Soviet Union is proposing to undertake specific steps, which aim at the alleviation of the military confrontation in Europe, and unilateraly provides the example for how to do it. Thus the irritation of these circles of the North Atlantic alliance which want further expansion of the military potential is justified. At present the press organs attached to these circles are attempting to interpret falsely the Soviet peaceful initiative. Warning against the dangers of intensifying the arms race, the Soviet Union calls on the West to show realism, wisdom of a statesman [madrosc meza stanu] and finally, simple commonsense. Only through disarmament can one insure life in conditions of security and peace for the European nations. The new Soviet proposal calls for action in this direction.

GIEREK SPEAKS AT MEETING TO MARK START OF ACADEMIC YEAR

LD051409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Impressive Achievements"]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 October--The new academic year has begun in Polish VUZes. A ceremony to open the new year at Lublin's M. Curie-Sklodowska University was addressed by E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Today, he said, we can note with pride impressive achievements in the sphere of higher education. Half a million people are beginning their studies in 100 VUZes. The state allocates Z40 million to education and science annually. E. Gierek stressed that the choice of the socialist path guaranteed Poland support and secure borders thanks to the firm alliance with the Soviet Union and its all-round assistance. The speaker noted that the PZPR will continue to strengthen its ties with the intelligentsia, create all the conditions for them to display initiative fully and rally them around socialist Poland's program for political, economic and cultural development.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER KARAMANLIS LEAVES USSR

LD051106 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Leningrad, October 5, TASS--"I am leaving the Soviet Union with a feeling of profound satisfaction at the talks held in Moscow, which proceeded in the spirit of sincerity and friendship and opened new ways in the development of mutual relations between our countries." A statement to this effect was made by Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, at a luncheon in Leningrad given in his honour by the Executive Committee of the city soviet.

The head of the Greek Government spent two days familiarizing himself with Leningrad. On the last day of his stay in the Soviet Union, where he was on an official visit, Konstandinos Karamanlis made a trip to Pavlovsk--the suburb of Leningrad, famous for its magnificent park and palace museum. On the same day, the prime minister of Greece left for Budapest. He is accompanied by Foreign Minister of Greece Yeoryios Rallis, Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry of Greece, Viron Theodoropoulos, and other officials.

The distinguished guest was seen off at the airport of Leningrad by Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Kirillin, Secretary General of the USSR Foreign Ministry Igor Yezhov, Mayor of Leningrad Lev Zaykov, Ambassador of Greece to the Soviet Union Petros Kaloyeras and representatives of the working people.

Message to Kosygin

LD060950 Moscow TASS in English 0001 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 6, TASS--Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, while leaving the territory of the Soviet Union, sent a telegram from board the plane to Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. In the telegram he expressed heartfelt gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to him.

"My visit to your country, the telegram says, gave us an opportunity to exchange opinions in detail and sincerely both in the field of widening cooperation between our two countries, and in the field of big international problems. I am convinced that this exchange of views created a wider mutual understanding and strengthened trust between our governments. With these sentiments I express the wish to have a meeting with you again in Athens in the nearest future in order to continue the constructive cause which we started here."

SHIBAYEV LEADS AUCCTU DELEGATION ON VISIT TO NORWAY

LD051207 Moscow TRUD in Russian 2 Oct 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "In a Businesslike Atmosphere"]

[Text] A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev made an official visit to Norway at the invitation of the Central Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions [LO] from 25 through 29 September.

The delegation visited Oslo and Bergen where it familiarized itself with the activity of trade union organizations, visited the Bergen shipyards, attended the papermakers trade union congress, and had meetings the trade union aktiv.

The delegation met with Norwegian Premier O. Nordli, Storting President G. Hansen, and I. Leveras, secretary general of the Norwegian Labor Party.

During the visit talks took place with the LO leadership, the sides exchanged information on trade union activity in their own countries and discussed prospects of developing Soviet-Norwegian trade union links.

The importance of cooperation between USSR and Norwegian trade unions for developing friendship and mutual understanding among working people and for maintaining good relations between the two countries was noted. The AUCCTU and LO leaders again confirmed their intention to promote in every possible way the further strengthening of bilateral links. Here, it was stressed that special attention would be paid to improving their substance and useful, mutual benefit.

The talks' participants evaluated positively the experience accumulated by multifaceted Soviet-Scandinavian trade union cooperation.

The AUCCTU and LO leaders noted with pleasure that trade union cooperation on an all-European basis has now become a tangible reality. Its further development and improvement will be, in the opinion of the two sides, a substantial contribution to realizing all the provisions of the Helsinki accords. In this connection the importance of European trade union congresses as an important forum for trade unions of different political orientations and international alinement was specially noted. The sides agreed on the need to adopt measures aimed at further improving this forum. The AUCCTU and LO are approaching the forthcoming Third European Trade Union Congress, which will take place in Geneva 12-13 October 1979, from these stances.

During the talks a number of issues concerning the international situation were broached. Here it was noted that the two trade union centers' viewpoints on a number of topical problems are close or coincide completely. In the first place this applies to questions of Soviet-Norwegian relations, of detente and disarmament in Europe, and the desirability of detente and of the peaceful solution of problems in other parts of the world.

The AUCCTU and LO representatives expressed the opinion that full implementation of the treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT II), signed in Vienna by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, would be an important contribution to curbing the arms race and to consolidating the relaxation of international tension.

The sides expressed the unanimous opinion that as the trade unions are interested in strengthening peace, they must take part in the struggle for peace and international security.

During the visit the AUCCTU and LO representatives signed an agreement on the principles of cooperation between the AUCCTU Central Administration for Tourist Excursions and the National Tourist Association Norsk Folkeferie.

The talks and also the meetings and conversations which took place during the visit, were held under business-like, constructive conditions in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect.

The AUCCTU delegation conveyed an invitation to the LO delegation, led by LO Chairman T. Halvorssen, to visit the Soviet Union at a convenient time. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The Soviet trade unions delegation, led by AUCCTU Chairman A.I. Shibayev, which was in Norway at the invitation of the LO, has returned to Moscow.

At the airport the delegation was met by AUCCTU Deputy Chairman V.I. Prokhorov, AUCCTU secretaries, and other AUCCTU executives.

SOVIET-FRENCH ECONOMIC COMMISSION SESSION ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD052259 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 4, TASS--TASS commentator Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The 14th session of the permanent mixed Soviet-French (big) commission was in session for two days in Moscow. It discussed questions of economic and scientific technical cooperation. The results of this meeting, which ended today, are extra proof of the progress made in the development of business relations between the two countries. This is true, primarily, of commercial relations. The task of trebling trade exchange between the USSR and France in the current five-year period (1975-1979), as compared with the previous five years, will be practically fulfilled. The volume of mutual deliveries during this period will reach 9,000 million roubles or 58,000 million francs. The sides expressed satisfaction with these results. As to the next five-year period, beginning with 1980, the sides have reached agreement to take every measure to ensure a further considerable growth of trade exchanges on a balanced basis.

As noted during the commission's work, scientific-technical relations continued to develop between the two countries. In the recent period new spheres of cooperation have appeared, first and foremost, in computer technology and electronics, study of the world ocean, civil aviation, protection of the environment and power-engineering.

However, despite everything that has been achieved, the sides have noted the possibility of further expanded cooperation, increasing, specifically, the share of machinery and equipment in Soviet export from four to 10-15 per cent.

On the order of the day of Soviet-French business relations now is the task of achieving a qualitatively new stage of cooperation on the basis of production cooperation, full use of the advantages of the international division of labour with subsequent transition to long-term programs. The principal trend in the further deepening of business contacts should be, in the opinion of the Soviet side, an expansion of the range of industries, covered by cooperation on a compensational basis.

Noting the positive results of cooperation in industry, the sides have agreed that there were considerable opportunities for its further expansion, primarily, in the sphere of building industrial projects in France with delivery of Soviet equipment, technical documents and licences.

The work of the "big commission" opens up new prospects for mutually advantageous and comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and France, promotes the deepening and expansion of international detente.

SYRIAN PLANES DOWN ISRAELI FIGHTER

ID072007 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 7 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Damascus, October 7, TASS--A reconnaissance plane of the Israeli Air Force was brought down today by Syrian fighter planes over the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic, reported the (?Agency) SANA, referring to a statement by the Syrian military command.

As is reported by a Reuter correspondent from Tel Aviv, is been confirmed there that an Israel plane has not returned from a reconnaissance flight over the territory of Syria and Lebanon.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT USSR IN 'SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER'

ID072128 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 7 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 8, TASS--General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Assad is to come to the Soviet Union in the second half of October for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Commentary on Visit

ID081534 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 8 Oct 79 ID

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has been officially announced that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad is to pay an official, cordial visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of this month at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet of Ministers.

The vital nature and the significance of this visit of the Syrian president are outlined by the extremely serious situation which has developed in the Middle East as a result of the new colonialist endeavors of American imperialism, the Israeli aggression and the capitulation policy of the Egyptian leadership. When he was in Moscow last year Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad pointed out that the meeting of friends becomes more necessary when a complex situation emerges. He also said: Because of the traditional friendship and close relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union, we have become accustomed to meet and to consult and to assess the situation, arrive at conclusions and to coordinate positions.

The experience of the exchange of visits between the Syrian and Soviet leaders indicates that such visits every time become a new contribution to the cause of strengthening and developing cordial relations and help to fulfill the collective and coordinated measures of the two countries regarding the most important issues, foremost of which is the issue of insuring an overall, just and lasting settlement in the Middle East. The Soviet Union and Syrian Arab Republic firmly consider that it is necessary to reach a settlement of the most serious crisis in the Middle East by exerting joint efforts by all parties concerned including the PLO. These two countries consider the PLO to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. The Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic adopt a solid principled stand regarding the Middle East question. The two countries consider that there can be no bartering or any surrender in settling the fundamental issues of the Middle East settlement such as the total liberation of the Arab territories occupied by Israel and the insuring of all the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

Thus the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic firmly reject the policy of separatism and capitulation in the face of the aggressor and his protectors.

In this connection we recall the words spoken by Leonid Brezhnev last year during the last visit paid by the Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad to Moscow. The Soviet leader at that time said: Those who arrange the separate deals are operating in a manner as if other Arab countries did not exist in the Middle East other than Egypt whose leadership bows down submissively and with humiliation in front of imposing the American-Israel will. However the Arabs are not pawns but are the makers of their own destiny. No one will be able to insure a concrete settlement in the Middle East dispute by leaving out the Arabs and by disregarding their legitimate rights and interests.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES IRAN'S VICE PRIME MINISTER

ID072133 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 6 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Damascus, October 6, TASS--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received here Sadeq Tabataba'i, Iranian deputy prime minister for administrative affairs, official spokesman of the Iranian Government, who conveyed to him an invitation from Ayatollah Khomeyni and from the government of his country to visit Iran. Questions of development of relations between Syria and Iran were considered, and the latest developments in the Persian Gulf zone were analysed during the conversation.

As the SANA news agency reports, complete mutual understanding was noted in the question of necessity to preserve the unity of the countries of the Near and Middle East, and to step up counteraction to the Israeli aggression and to the occupation of Arab lands including the east part of Jerusalem. S. Tabataba'i reaffirmed that the Iranian revolution supports Arab peoples' struggle against the Camp David agreements, and shares the goal of that struggle.

IRANIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS IN MOSCOW

ID051338 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Oct 79 ID

[Text] The energy minister of Iran, 'Abbas Taj, has arrived in Moscow for talks on issues of mutual interest. He was invited by the Soviet Government. Iran is building with Soviet assistance a 1.26 million kilowatt thermal power station. Its first generating unit was commissioned late last month. Three more units are scheduled to go into operation. At the same time Soviet and Iranian specialists are discussing plans to build another thermal station with a capacity of 800,000 kilowatts.

Meeting with Skachkov

ID052138 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 5 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 5, TASS--A talk was held today at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations between Chairman of the Committee Semen Skachkov and Minister of Energy of Iran 'Abbas Taj. During the talk, held in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides discussed the development of Soviet-Iranian cooperation in power.

'Abbas Taj came to Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

U.S. RESUMES DELIVERIES OF WAR EQUIPMENT TO IRAN

ID052322 Moscow TASS in English 1457 GMT 5 Oct 79 ID

[Text] London, October 5, TASS--As reported by the newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, the United States has resumed deliveries of war material to Iran.

These deliveries were stopped this February after the downfall of the shah regime. The newspaper reports that during the past ten days Iranian transport planes, flying from the United State to Iran with spare parts for helicopters and other equipment, were daily making stop-overs at the Madrid military airport. The FINANCIAL TIMES says that the serious financial obstacles that stood in the way of U.S. arms deliveries to the new Iranian regime were removed this August.

It is common knowledge that the shah regime was a major buyer of U.S. arms. In 1978 alone Iran purchased from the United States 2,600 million dollars worth of the latest military hardware.

FOREIGN MINISTER YAZDI CITED ON U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS

LD071832 Moscow TASS in English 1953 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text[ New York, October 6, TASS--Iranian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi, speaking at a press conference at the U.N. headquarters has said that Iran's relations with the United States remain "very cool, ice does not thaw." Explaining such condition of the relations, the minister recalled that in 1953 the Central Intelligence Agency overthrew the Mossadeq-headed legitimate government, thereby directly interfering into Iran's affars. The Americans, he said, bear responsibility for the activities of the shah's secret police, SAVAK, and they are guilty of tortures and every assassination committed by that organization. American interference into affairs of Iran cannot be blotted out of the Iranians' memory so easily, said Ibrahim Yazdi.

Washington, October y, TASS--As is reported by the Associated Press, an American official spokesman told its correspondent that the United States resumed delivery to Iran of military materials, ordered yet by the shah government. Among these materials are spares for American F-4 fighter plaines, helicopters, warships and lorries. The cost of the contact is almost 300 million dollars.

The AP news agency, referring to the information received from U.S. official circles, asserts that the total cost of American military deliveries to Iran might amount from 4,000 million to 5,000 million dollars.

IRANIAN GOVERNMENT BANS UNAUTHORIZED DEMONSTRATIONS

LD041800 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 4, TASS--The Iranian Government has prohibited any unauthorized meetings, rallies and demonstrations. This was announced by Iranian Prime Minister [as received] Tabataba'i. The decision has been taken in the wake of the mass demonstrations of the unemployed held recently in a number of Iranian cities.

KURDISH REBELS ATTACK CONVOY IN IRAN

LD082151 Moscow TASS in English 2104 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, October 8, TASS--According to Tehran Radio, Kurdish rebels attacked a column of trucks proceeding from Sar Dasht to Baneh, convoyed by Muslim armed units. As a result of the fire exchange, 22 of the convoy were killed, 10 wounded and over 48 taken prisoner.

ISRAELI PLANS FOR SINAI MULTINATIONAL FORCE REPORTED

LD082254 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, October 8, TASS--Another session has begun in the Israel-occupied Sinai Peninsula of the joint Egyptian-Israeli military committee set up to monitor the implementation of the military clauses of the separate "peace" treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

The session will discuss the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Sinai.

According to an agreement, Israel will have to complete the evacuation of its forces from the peninsula in 1982. Yet, as Israeli leaders hint at the moment, this might not happen.

According to reports from Tel Aviv, the Israeli ruling circles made the evacuation from Sinai dependent on the creation of a multinational force to patrol the areas left by the Israeli Army. Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan informed Washington the other day that if such an international force is not set up, this will lead to a "postponement" of the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the peninsula.

Why does Tel Aviv insist on the creation of a "multinational force" after all? As it is known, Egypt, Israel and the USA have already agreed to form a joint contingent of "observers" from the three countries "to maintain security" in the peninsula.

The answer is quite clear. The further implementation of its plans will be considerably facilitated for Tel Aviv if the separate dealing with Cairo acquires an international nature and "respectability". It is this that Israel is trying to achieve by dislocating in the Sinai the so-called "multinational force" after the United Nations refused to send its forces in the area so as to have nothing to do with the separate dealing.

Besides, obviously not believing in the long life of the As-Sadat regime, Tel Aviv wants to use the international force to guarantee itself security in case new Egyptian leadership will again join the Arab front and will introduce its forces into the Sinai Peninsula.

An important role in the implementation of the Tel-Aviv plans (?was) given to Washington which charged itself with the task of finding a state which would agree to send its forces to the Sinai. Yet today's New York TIMES writes that the United States is experiencing difficulties an this mission. In this situation the statements by Israeli officials that Sinai will remain under Israeli occupation even after 1982 seem to be quite realistic.

AS-SADAT PROPOSES END TO PLO'S ARMED RESISTANCE

LD072023 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 6, TASS--Egyptian President As-Sadat, through one of the leaders of the U.S. Negro committee Jesse Jackson, who visited Cairo, has proposed to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, that the Palestine Liberation Organization should "stop armed resistance" to the Israeli aggressors and join the Camp David agreements.

As-Sadat's attempt to push the Palestine Liberation Organization onto a capitulatory path, followed by official Cairo, has given rise to a sharp reaction of the leadership of the organization which at its meeting turned down the Egyptian "proposals". Member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization 'Abd al-Jawad Salih described them as "a trap to the Palestinians", a maneuver aimed at splitting the united front of the Arabs who oppose the aggressor. Nobody, he stressed, can make us give up the struggle for the flouted rights at a time when Israel continues occupying our land, sowing death and destruction on it.

Kuwait, October 6, TASS--The attempts of the Egyptian leadership to incline the Palestine Liberation Organization to "ending armed operations" against Israel are qualified in the Arab world as Cairo's new step on the road of betrayal of the Arab interest.

Proposing that the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat should waive armed struggle in defense of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to have an independent state of their own, writes the Saudi Arabian newspaper AL-JAZIRAH, the As-Sadat regime actually gives assistance to Israel in its attempts to perpetuate the occupation of Arab lands and to eliminate the Palestinian problem. Instead of demanding that his "friend", Israeli Premier Begin, should put an end to armed provocations in the south of Lebanon, As-Sadat recommends that the Palestinians should give up the struggle for realisation of their national aspirations.

PRESS CONFERENCE BY HEBRON MAYOR ON PLO INVOLVEMENT NOTED

LD060140 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, October 5, TASS--The Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, must take part in the negotiations on the settlement of the Middle East conflict, it was stated at a press-conference at the United Nations headquarters by Fahd Kawasma, the mayor of Hebron, one of the biggest towns on the occupied Western Bank of the Jordan River.

He stressed that no Palestinian would agree to any involvement in the negotiations on the settlement of the Middle East problem without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The United States has spent a whole year trying to find some Palestinian representatives who would take part in the Camp David deal instead of the PLO, but their efforts were abortive, the mayor said. It is common knowledge that the United States expected to pick such representatives from among the Palestinian mayors or other elected persons in the occupied territories.

Fahd Kawasma qualified the U.S. policy in the Middle East as hypocritical. On the one hand, the United States formally protests against the creation of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab lands, while, on the other, it supplies Tel Aviv with huge funds without which it could not have pursued its annexionist course. The U.S. representatives claim that they allegedly are striving for peace. In reality Washington continues to supply arms to Israel for killing Arabs.

The mayor said that from the very beginning of the occupation of Arab territories Tel Aviv began to pursue a policy of their colonization, evicting the indigenous population and settling Israelis in the lands that do not belong to them. Whereas prior to 1967 there were only five thousands Jews, living alongside with Arabs on the Western Bank of the Jordan, their number has increased today to 100 thousand. What is more, no Arabs or representatives of any other nationality or faith are allowed into the settlements.

A programme has been drawn up for a further colonization of the Arab lands. Within the next five years the Zionists plan to move another 27 thousand Israeli families to the Western Bank of the Jordan River.

There is no doubt, Fahd Kawasma said, that Tel Aviv does not intend to abandon the occupied territories, is endeavoring to perpetuate its rule over them contrary to the stand of the United Nations and in violation of international law. The Palestinians will never put up with such a situation and will strive for the setting up of an independent state, the mayor of Hebron stressed.

PLO OFFICIAL SCORES U.S. PROPOSAL ON S. LEBANON

LD071804 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 7, TASS--The U.S. proposal to hold an international conference on the problem of southern Lebanon is nothing other than an attempt to push Lebanon to a separate deal with Tel Aviv, Z. Nashashibi, member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, said in an interview with the Lebanese newspaper, AL-SHARQ.

Just like in the conclusion of the Camp David agreements, Washington's new project rejects PLO representatives' participation in a peace settlement process, he pointed out. It is clear that the U.S. administration has not abandoned the absurd idea to resolve the problems of the Middle East at the expense of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. At the same time Washington's new stratagems indicate that U.S. counting on the Egyptian regime's traitorous course did not justify itself.

Z. Nashashibi emphasized that the only acceptable solution to the problem of southern Lebanon is in full implementation of the U.N. Security Council's resolution envisaging the Israeli troops' withdrawal from the entire territory of Lebanon and restoration of the power of the country's government in the enclave which was created with the help of Tel Aviv, by the traitor of the Lebanese people S. Haddad.

Commenting on the project, put forward by the Sultanate of Oman, to ensure "security" of sea lanes in the Persian Gulf with the help of Western countries, Z. Nashashibi said the project constitutes a serious threat to the national liberation movement in the region and creates a possibility for imperialist states' interference in the internal affairs of Arab countries.

U.S. GAMBLES ON OMAN AS STRONGHOLD IN MIDEAST

LD072034 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Washington, October 6, TASS--A State Department spokesman, questioned at a press conference as to how the United States intends to transport oil from the Persian Gulf countries, stated that special forces will be used for the purpose, which are in a state of permanent combat readiness to be used in "critical situation" in any part of the world. The reference is to the over a hundred thousand strong "quick reaction corps", being created by Washington as "a strike fist" of U.S. imperialism for implementing its strategic designs.

As to the Persian Gulf area, the United States is staking on Oman as its chief stronghold in the region. Oman has just been visited by a Pentagon delegation which ascertained "the military needs" of the reactionary regime of Sultan Qabus, which controls the important strategic positions providing access to the Persian Gulf.

According to press reports, Oman has already obtained from the United States 15 million dollars in credits to buy U.S. weaponry. The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes that Sultan Qabus does not appear to object to placing the former British Air Force base on the island of Masirah in the southern part of Hormuz as a "transit point" for the Airforce and a U.S. Marine corps. Washington, in turn, according to the newspaper, does not hide its interest in the bases in the Oman territory.

Beirut, October 6, TASS--The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen resolutely rejects "the proposals" of Oman concerning "safeguarding the security" in the Persian Gulf with the use of foreign, primarily U.S. troops, Foreign Minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yeman Salim Salih Muhammad said in an interview to Lebanese newspaper AN-NAHAR.

PRAVDA VIEWS NICARAGUAN INSPIRATION FOR S. AMERICAN LIBERATION

LD051331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "Latin America: A New Page in the Struggle"]

[Text] The victory of the revolution in Nicaragua has vividly highlighted the new situation currently taking shape in Latin America.

It will be recalled that military-fascist forces seized power in Chile and Uruguay in the early seventies. At the same time the offensive was stepped up against communist parties and other progressive patriotic organizations in many Latin American countries.

The oligarchies and foreign imperialist forces backing them decided that the way was open for winning back the positions which they were on the point of losing in some Latin American countries and that the development of the revolutionary anti-imperialist process had been halted and reversed. They tried to assure the Latin American peoples that there was not point in attempting to break out of the determined by "geographical fatalism"--saying that fate itself has preordained that they remain within the orbit of U.S. imperialism.

The significance of recent events in a number of Latin American countries, particularly Nicaragua, lies in that fact that the futility of these hopes has been demonstrated. Back in 1975 the conference of Latin American and Caribbean communist parties stated that sociopolitical developments "testify to the emergence on our continent of a new situation in which there are expanding opportunities for creating democratic governments opposing imperialism and implementing an advanced social policy."

Life confirms the correctness of the communists' analysis.

Naturally, the Latin American Continent presents a picture of very diverse colors. Sociopolitical development is by no means uniform in the region. Fascism still commits atrocities in Chile and dictatorships still prevail in many countries. It would be a mistake to fail to see this mosaic and to depict the situation in the region in just one color. However, the growth of the liberation, anti-imperialist movement is again becoming the dominant trend. The ground on which the reactionary regimes are standing is quaking increasingly under its blows.

The development of events in Nicaragua is particularly characteristic. Imperialism strove to hold out in this strategically important territory that it regarded as a military and political bridgehead for suppressing the peoples of other Latin American countries. The Somoza regime was the main strongpoint of the Central American military-fascist system (Guatemala, El Salvador and Nicaragua) and the main weapon of the Central American Defense Council, created in 1962 on the Pentagon's orders for combating the revolutionary movement in that part of the world.

This system is collapsing. Characteristic indications appear occasionally even in the U.S. press. For instance, NEWSWEEK wrote recently: "Central America is evidently on the threshold of stormy times. The peasants of those countries have long eked out a miserable existence in diabolical conditions, oppressed by a small ruling elite. This silent majority can only regard the Sandinistas' triumph as a symbol of hope."

It is by no means the intrigues of "Reds" which give rise to the peoples' growing indignation. Latin America, with a population of more than 320 millions and possessing, as it does, enormous natural resources, could be one of the most developed regions of the world. But in actual fact just a few years ago more than 100 million Latin Americans were suffering from malnutrition and 36 million people, including 15 million children, were in a state of dangerous emaciation. This picture has not changed for the better in recent years.

The real cause of this situation was and remains the predatory policy of the North American monopolies which are continuing to profit by exploiting the Latin American peoples. The French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE wrote recently that the loss of their "overseas empire" would be a very grave blow to U.S. companies and banks. "The example of Latin America," the journal noted, "where U.S. capital investments have increased tenfold since the forties, could serve to confirm this. In 1976 Latin America provided the United States with 18 percent of its profits accrued abroad."

Washington clings so strongly to the despotic military dictatorships because they are its willing instrument in the attempts to keep the Latin American countries in a state of dependence. The latest example of this is the military dictatorship in El Salvador--now 47 years in power--under which mass killings and the "disappearance without trace" of freedom fighters have become a daily occurrence. A similar situation prevails in Guatemala and certain other countries.

However, this does not perturb the Washington "human rights zealots". Moreover, since the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran, which was a buttress of U.S. positions in the oil-rich Near East, Washington has sought to cement its "traditional friendship" with its allies in the Western Hemisphere.

As the energy crisis becomes more exacerbated U.S. monopolies are striving to take a firmer grasp on the raw material resources of Latin American countries. Another illustration of this is the increasing U.S. pressure on Mexico to induce that country to deliver large quantities of gas and oil to the United States on terms favorable to the U.S. monopolies.

It is only natural that a wave of people's resistance to the oppressive policy of U.S. imperialism and its stooges should be increasingly swelling over the enormous area from the Rio Grande to the countries of the "southern cone."

The successes in certain areas of the anti-imperialist struggle obviously are giving new strength to the devotees of freedom. But the fact that the general correlation of forces in the world arena favors the achievement of their great goals inspires the patriots even more. The 22d national congress of the United States Communist Party, describing the situation in Latin America, noted with complete justification that the victory of the national liberation forces in Nicaragua "is one more proof that the forces of the world revolutionary process are playing the role of a political and military shield. Thanks to this, the forces of imperialism are not free to operate, as they used to be before the change in the correlation of world forces to the advantage of the revolutionary camp. This has presented U.S. imperialism with an agonizing dilemma."

Imperialism and local reaction are maneuvering strenuously. In a situation where the fascist counteroffensive is faltering, fascist and totalitarian regimes are switching to the defense. They are obliged to camouflage their true essence by various "cosmetic" measures.

The Chilean junta is making desperate attempts to extricate itself from the state of international moral and political isolation and to strengthen its position. But these attempts are not achieving their goal. The peoples' masses and antifascist forces are seizing the initiative. Nor is maneuvering bringing success to the Uruguayan military ruling clique--the people's resistance is intensifying in that country. Grenada has rid itself of a reactionary dictatorship.

Now that the revolution in Nicaragua is a fact its enemies are bringing into play the most insidious and sophisticated methods. They pin particular hopes om managing to split national patriotic forces by once again making use of the "communism" bugbear. Thus, a motley block calling itself the "Social Democratic Sandinist Party" was hastily knocked together in Nicaragua recently. Its leaders demoagogically proclaimed the slogan "Sandinism yes, communism no!" The political speculators were quickly exposed by the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which stated: "The organization calling itself the Social Democratic Sandinist Party is alien to the Sandinist National Liberation Front. It is against our political principles and the aspirations of the people's masses."

The paths of the Latin American peoples' liberation struggle are complex, but patriots are paving the way to victory with increasing conficence.

The multifaceted activity of Latin American communists is contributing to an increase in the class, revolutionary consciousness of the masses and to expansion and deepening of the liberation movement. Flexible and purposeful tactics based on Marxist-Leninist teaching are creating the conditions for enlisting new allies of the working class and laboring masses.

Communists are struggling persistently and consistently to rally all patriotic and democratic forces around the banner of freedom. "The course of events in Latin America," says, for instance, a Communist Party of Argentina document published recently in Buenos Aires, "testifies that the time has come to create very large, nationwide coalitions on a democratic platform. National experience shows that no single political, military or religious force by itself can solve the present serious problems in the country."

Rallying their ranks and using various forms of struggle, the Latin American patriots are striving to use the new situation emerging in the region so as to realize the fundamental national aspirations of their peoples.

NICARAGUA CRITICIZES INCREASED U.S. PRESENCE IN CARIBBEAN

LD052240 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Managua, October 5, TASS--The people and Government of Nicaragua condemn strongly the decision of the U.S. Government to increase American military presence in the Caribbean Sea region and Central America, it was stated at a press-conference in Managua by Daniel Ortega, member of the Government Council of Nicaragua and national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Together with us, he stressed, such actions of the U.S. administration are condemned by the peoples of Latin America, the progressive forces of all the world.

Speaking about the trip undertaken by a Nicaraguan Government delegation to the United States, Daniel Ortega stressed that for the first time in the country's history Nicaragua conducted negotiations with the United States on an equal footing, for the first time the voice of the Nicaraguan people was heard from the United Nations rostrum. The delegates informed the U.S. administration that the Nicaraguan Government would not pay for the credits and loans which the U.S. had granted to Somoza to purchase weapons.

Daniel Ortega noted that the question of U.S. aid to Nicaragua had not been raised during the talk with the President of the United States.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR STRICTER MAINTENANCE OF LAW, ORDER

LD091817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Maintaining Order"]

[Text] Lenin's party displays constant concern to insure a healthy moral atmosphere in our society and in each cell of this society--an atmosphere of respect for the law and for the rules and norms of socialist communal life, and of faith in man combined with strict responsibility. The country pursues a consistent course toward the further consolidation of legality on the basis of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the provisions of the USSR Constitution. Much has been done to improve legislation, to improve the activity of the militia, courts, procuracy and justice organs and to develop the activeness and enhance the role of the public in the maintenance of law and order. All this creates conditions for the eradication of various violations of legal norms, and for eliminating crime and its causes.

Purposeful work aimed at strengthening law and order is being pursued in Moscow and Kiev. Much has recently been done in Novopolotsk (Belorussian SSR). The gorkom there coordinates precisely the efforts of the state organs and the voluntary formations of working people designed to stand guard over legality. As a result, the people's volunteer militia squads, the comrades' courts and the militia precinct inspectors have begun to operate more vigorously. The authority of the public centers for the maintenance of order--an institution recently born of mass initiative--is increasing in that city just as in other places. At enterprises of a number of the country's regions an atmosphere of intolerance toward violators of labor and public discipline has been created. For instance, in Khabarovskiy Kray a 17-percent reduction in the number of shirkers and a 10-percent reduction in violations of the rules governing the trade in alcoholic beverages have been achieved over the past year thanks to this.

However, by no means everywhere are the tasks of strengthening law and order yet being tackled effectively. The force of the law and educational means of influence are not being fully utilized in the struggle against violations of public discipline; frequently only feeble efforts are made to enlist the working people's aktiv in this work. In the recent resolution on improving the maintenance of law and order and on intensifying the struggle against lawbreaking, the CPSU Central Committee defined the precise perspective of the activity of party and state organs and of all Soviet people in this direction. The document adopted is a militant, long-term action program and it draws attention to the main problems connected with improving preventive work, stepping up the offensive against antisocial and manifestations and with the strict observance of laws by every official and every citizen.

The tasks of the procuracy, internal affairs, justice and court organs are crucial ones; it is their duty to mount vigilant guard over legality and the interests of society and the working people, and to wage an uncompromising struggle against crime. PRAVDA's mail produces many warning signs attesting to serious omissions in the activity of a number of law-enforcement organs. In places there are still irresponsible people with a poor vocational training working in militia subunits and in procuracy offices. Instances of red tape often hamper investigations, and there is a low level of exactingness in the examination of cases involving economic crimes. Law-enforcement organs do not always react properly to reports of hooliganism and of petty thefts and embezzlement. Certain party committees do not investigate these organs' activity sufficiently deeply and scrupulously.

The success of the offensive against manifestations of behavior alien to our system is determined to a great extent by the pooling of the efforts of state organizations and the public. This is evidenced, for example, by the experience accumulated in Volzhskiy City, Volgogradskaya Oblast. Thanks to the initiative and persistence of the party organizations and local soviets the working people there are participating actively in the movement for exemplary social discipline. Order-protection centers, groups of deputies and militia subunits are operating fruitfully and in accordance with a unified plan. Political education work and the good organization of leisure in residential districts are skillfully combined with strict administrative measures applied to those who are at odds with the law. The results are tangible--the incidence of crimes is falling, and there has been a considerable decrease in the number of violations of order on the streets.

At the same time there are still many facts of a different kind. Thus, just recently the crime rate in public places has increased in the cities of Kropotkin (Krasnodarskiy Kray) and Kamensk-Uralskiy, and hooligans and drunkards feel they have a free hand. This is the direct consequence of shortcomings in the maintenance of order. The standard of work of the militia and the working people's voluntary formations is low here, and the number of patrols by members of people's volunteer militia squads and the effectiveness of their actions are between 33 and 50 percent lower than the countrywide average. The picture is similar in Yosh-Ola.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded an improvement in the maintenance of law and order and a more consistent struggle against drunkenness, alcoholism and parasitism. It is essential to put the accounting and storage of items of material value strictly in order and to resolutely eliminate irresponsibility, squandering, distortion of data and fraud, paying special attention to the prevention of thefts in agriculture, construction work and transport. For this purpose the work of people's control officials, the auditing apparatus and the militia service for combating thefts of socialist property must be improved and the sharpness of legality control by the procuracy must be increased.

The implementation of the measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee will make it possible to elevate to a new level all the work connected with strengthening public discipline. Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations are required to insure the efficient implementation of these measures and must enlist broad sections of the working people in this effort. The education of people in labor collectives and at their place of residence must be stepped up, the propaganda of legal knowledge must be improved and the organization of the populace's leisure, especially that of young people, must also be improved.

It is the duty of the party committees to intensify their control over the activity of those organs responsible for the maintenance of order and to enhance the role of these organs' party organizations. It is important to intensify the ideological tempering of these organs' cadres and to educate them in a spirit of political vigilance and of a desire to unimpeachably fulfill their official duty and to strengthen their links with the masses.

The protection of the state's interests and of citizens' rights, and the eradication of crime is a cause for the whole people. May exemplary socialist order become firmly established in every city and village!

## GEORGADZE INTERVIEWED ON USSR CONSTITUTION

LD070059 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 6, TASS--One of the chief accomplishments of the two years that have elapsed since the adoption of the new USSR Constitution is the further development of all the aspects of socialist democracy. This includes the broadening participation of the people in the affairs of the state and society, increased role of the public organisations, the consolidation of the legal basis for the state and the social life, broader information of the public and continuous account for the public opinion, Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said in an interview to a TASS correspondent. He gave the interview in connection with the second anniversary of the adoption of the fundamental law of the country of developed socialism which has reflected the results of the sixty years of its development.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Mikhail Georgadze said, has elaborated a broad programme of legislative activities designed to prepare, within the coming few years, drafts of over twenty all-union legislative acts.

Mikhail Georgadze recalled that the new Constitution has legislatively institutionalized the basic principles of the peaceful Leninist foreign policy of the USSR. During the last two years, he said, our state had come up with many important initiatives aimed at consolidating peace and detente, reducing the arms race and achieving disarmament. The principles of inter-state relations laid down in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference are reproduced completely in one of the articles of the USSR Constitution.

The dynamic development of social production and its increasing effectiveness are having a favourable impact on the ability to meet the material and spiritual needs of the working people. This is one of the fundamental features of a nature socialist society. This provides a convincing answer to the mendacious champions of human rights from capitalist countries where millions of people are deprived of their basic, vital rights.

Socialist democracy in action--this is the essence of our Constitution, which as Leonid Brezhnev said, lives and works for the benefit of communism, said the secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in conclusion.

## SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS WAR MEMORIAL CEREMONY IN KIEV

LD081944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] A TASS correspondent reports from Kiev--the Soviet Ukraine is marking the 35th anniversary of its liberation from the German fascist invaders. Thousands of Kiev citizens gathered today at the Park of Eternal Glory where the troops who fell in the battles against the enemy are buried. The eternal flame burns at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Kyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; and other leaders of the Communist Party and government of the republic have come here. They laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

PROGRESS OF MUSLIMS NOTED IN TALK

LD060611 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] We present a talk on Islam in the Soviet Union. Islam is the second largest religion among the 40 denominations which are practiced in the USSR.

A BBC reporter asked Sheikh (Yahya Baysonbayev), why he, a prominent Muslim leader, undoubtedly devoted to Islam and obviously knowledgeable, was so complimentary in his comments on the socialist system in the USSR. Can Islam and socialism mix? I cannot speak otherwise about a government which has removed my people from a state of poverty and political discrimination and raised us from extinction to the level of modern civilization, replied (Baysonbayev). Socialism put an end to tribal feuds and halted the degradation of our national culture. As a man and a Muslim I commend the socialist system that views lasting world peace as the foundation for its own successful development.

In 1978 the Muslim feast of sacrifice, Id al-Adha, called Kurban Bayram in some places, was celebrated. It was celebrated in accordance with the lunar calendar, in November. It was cold in Moscow, in Ufa, Kazan and Leningrad, on the morning when the faithful, wearing winter coats, were going to Id prayers. But the city of Namangan, the gem of Soviet Uzbekistan and the pride of the Fergana Valley, was still enveloped in greenery on 10 November and the crowd of Muslims gathered around the mosques wore brightly colored summer clothing. At 0850 before the prayers started the interior of the mosque and its ccurt overflowed with people. Following Islamic tradition, women remained outside the mosque. When the sermon ended, many people started for the cemetery to pay respect to their ancestors, then visited the house of those brothers in faith who had lost someone during the war, and finally went home where tables were already laden with food.

Naturally, on such a day a practising Muslim did not fail to contribute money to the mosque and did not miss the opportunity to invite an imam or a muezzin to his home. So Islam is the second largest religion among 40 denominations which are practised in the USSR. It comes after Orthodox Christianity. The largest number of mosques are in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Dagestan, the Kabardin-Balkar Autonomous Republic and the Tatar Autonomous Republic. Four theological Muslim councils, established on a territorial basis, supervise the reprinting of ancient Islamic texts, run secondary and higher theological schools, hold meetings and seminars among imams, circulate special setwa to the mosques which elucidate theological, moral and ethical questions. One of the functions of these councils is to send pilgrims to Mecca and theology students to Islamic universities abroad, as well as to maintain international contacts and to represent their respective Muslim communities.

Basic communities and mosque congregations are self-ruling. The members of the community elect from among the most esteemed persons a committee of three, called Mutalwalyat, which deals with all financial, organizational and other questions. To support their places of worship the communities collect donations from members of congregations. As incomes of Soviet Muslims grow, the mosques collect more money. That fact was noted with satisfaction in issue number 419 of the ISLAMIC WORLD NEWS by Muhammad Sawat Sakka Amini, assistant secretary general of the World Islamic League. He also noted that the income of religious communities is not taxable in the USSR.

In Tsarist Russia, with Orthodox Christianity as a state religion, Islam was professed by the poorest, most oppressed and deprived nations.

The authorities bribed the Islamic leaders, thus pursuing the same imperial goals, to keep in submission and privation millions of (?heathens). Only Soviet power, with its program aimed at eliminating backwardness and poverty, helped both the Muslims and atheists of Soviet Central Asia, the Caucasus, Siberia and Central Russia first to survive, then to abolish illiteracy and to traverse within a few decades a road which normally requires hundreds of years.

The staff at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport, although it does not operate on the lunar calendar, are always well aware of the coming month of Dul-Hijjah. During that period large groups of pilgrims, wearing exotic garb, appear at the airport. The latest group included people of different nationalities--Uzbeks, Kazakhs, Kirghiz, Azerbaijan, Turkmen, Tatars, Bashkirs, Uighurs. Among them were imams, laborers, farmers, engineers, retired people, mutawalis and officials of the theological councils. The most senior person was over 70 and the young a muezzin from the Kazan Great Mosque, a mere 30. The majority were Sunni Muslims, but there were some Shi'ites as well.

That was not my first haj, said Mufti (Abdul Bariasayev), head of the group, and I have to admit that this pilgrimage was an unusual one. First of all, we are nearing the 1,400th anniversary of the al-Hijrah. We were asked many times how the faithful in the USSR were preparing for this great event. I must mention another thing about this haj. There was a noticeable change in the attitude towards Soviet Muslims. It was less reserved and guarded than before. Hundreds and thousands of brothers in faith got in touch with us in a friendly way and asked us about our life. Since peace and mutual understanding represent the loftiest Muslim values, I am proud of our contribution to expanding contacts with Muslims abroad.

DISSIDENT CLAIMS CONTACTS BETWEEN IRAN, AZERBAIJAN MUSLIMS

LD051043 [Editorial Report LD] Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 28 September publishes on page 6 (supplement) a 2,000-word O. Schmidt interview with Soviet dissident writer, Lev Kopelev, entitled "The Soviet Union Has Degenerated into a Class Society," in which after the interviewee has criticized Solzhenitsyn's "Use of Religion as a Means for a Political End," the following exchange takes place:

[Question] "Speaking of the use of religion for political ends, do you believe that events in Iran will influence the Muslim population of the Soviet Union?

[Answer] "That is indeed a danger. There are no official dealings between the religious leaders of Iran and those, for instance, of Azerbaijan, but I happen to know through personal contacts that there are unofficial contacts in the areas around the Caspian Sea."

No further comments are made on this topic, the remainder of the interview being devoted to a discussion of various aspects of Soviet society. When asked about the possibility of a regression to the terror of the thirties, Kopelev emphasizes the countervailing significance of "the fact that influential groups derive many direct benefits from contacts with the West." Stressing the need for "as many contacts as possible," he asserts, however, thet "in every contact with official Soviet bodies, the latter must be confronted with specific instances of the violation of human rights."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 4-7 OCTOBER

LD060631/LD080102 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 4 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

4 October

Harvesting is coming to an end in Omskaya and Novosibirskaya oblasts. Threshing of grain crops has started on the last few hundred thousand hectares in Novosibirskaya Oblast. (0700 GMT)

5 October

500,000 tons of sugarbeet have been delivered to processing centers in Kirghizia. (0100 GMT)

By 4 October, farmers in Altayskiy Kray had delivered to grain reception points 2.5 million tons of wheat, oats, barley and groats. (0200 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast, the plan of sales to the state of hard and strong wheat varieties has been completed. Over 900,000 tons of strong wheat along has reached the elevators. (0900 GMT)

6 October

Harvesting has been completed in Kazakhstan. In Turgayskaya Oblast, farmers have delivered a total of 85 million puds of grain to the state granaries. This is 1.38 million tons, and of this amount, 95 percent is of strong varieties of wheat.

Altaskiy Kray has prepared 3 million hectares of autumn plowland for the next grain harvest. Almost all the land in the Kalunda and the Tubtsovsko-Aleyskaya Steppe is being tilled using the subsoil method. (2330 GMT)

7 October

In most areas, potato digging has either ended or is ending. Potatoes have been dug on four-fifths of the areas under this crop in the country as a whole. Correspondent reports from Brestskaya Oblast in Belorussia that the potato crop is good. Over 500,000 tons of sorted potatoes will remain at farms for the winter; these are seed, reserve and forage stocks. (0200 GMT)

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS COURSE OF HARVEST THROUGH 1 OCTOBER

LD051457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[A. Ivashchenko agricultural review: "Fall's Stringent Accounting"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported that by Monday 1 October 112.5 million hectares of grain and pulse crops had been cut in the country. This is 90 percent of the allotted area. Some 96 percent of the cut grain has been threshed. Some 1,186,000 hectares of corn have been harvested for grain; sunflowers have been threshed on 1,901,000 hectares (42 percent) and 1,902,000 hectares of sugar beets have been lifted (51 percent). Some 2,638,000 hectares of potatoes have been harvested (82 percent).

Some 68 percent of the country's rice has been cut. Winter crops have been sown on 36.8 million hectares--89 percent of the target. Fall plowing has been carried out on 62 million hectares.

Fall's mantle has been spread across our land. Golden leaves are falling amid a fine drizzle; the days shorten. But there is still much work to do in the fields. This is why the farmers are making haste and trying to take advantage of every fine spell in order to harvest without losses all that has been grown in the fields, in the orchards, the vineyards and truck gardens. Time is now measured not just in hours but in minutes too.

Compared with last year, 661,000 more hectares of corn have been harvested as have 860,000 more hectares of sunflowers, 452,000 more hectares of sugar beet and 277,000 more hectares of potatoes. As for winter crops, 4.4 million more hectares had been sown by 1 October and fall plowing had been carried out on 5 million more hectares than by the same in 1978.

The weather was warm throughout last week in the country's eastern regions. It helped to raise the work rate. Farmers on Kazakhstan virgin lands were able to thresh 2.35 million hectares of grain in a week. The massive labor battle for grain has now entered its final phase here.

All the grain has been cut in Altayskiy Kray. Threshing floors and elevators are receiving 60,000-70,000 tons daily. The widespread application of the experience of the Ipatovskiy machine operators contributed to the Altay farmers' successes. The experience was adapted, to local conditions.

A new type of wheat, Omskaya-9, Raised by the plant breeders of the Siberian Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture, appeared in the Omskaya Oblast fields this year. The farmers were attracted by the new strain's very big grain and they pinned great hopes on it. Their expectations were not in vain. Everywhere Omskaya-9 has provided 20 and even 30 quintals of fine-quality grain per hectare, far surpassing all previous regionalized strains.

By 1 October all the grain had been harvested in Orenburgskaya Oblast. The virginland sovkhozes had big harvests here and have dispatched one million tons of top-quality grain to procurement centers.

It can already be stated that the jubilee 25th harvest on the virgin lands has been a success. A new labor feat has been accomplished which will be written up in letters of gold in the annals of the development of rich granaries in the eastern Soviet Union.

Field workers are now faced with difficult weather conditions in the European part of the country. The sharp drop in temperature now affects even the southernmost areas. This is hampering the potato, sogar beet and vegetable harvests. This is why it is very important to move equipment from place to place and to work in two shifts in order to bring the harvest in quickly.

The sugar beet has turned out well in Belorussia. Some 300-plus quintals per hectare are being harvested on many farms. The flow and transshipment methods of harvesting, without manual cleaning of the roots, are widely used here. The harvesting is carried out by large complexes. It has been decided to finish the work in 25-26 days.

In Uzebekistan the first million tons of cotton had been shipped to procurement centers by 1 October. It must be said that the harvest ripened more slowly than usual this year because of the difficult weather conditions. This is why the harvest work has to be carried out quickly from the outset.

Around 5,000 cotton-harvesting combines are now out in the fields. Many drivers have already managed to harvest 200-300 tons of "white gold." The efficiency of the harvest conveyor is increasing daily. The republic's farmers have pledged to sell 5.7 million tons of cotton to the state this year.

URALSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL EFFICIENCY

LD040821 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Obkom Plenum"]

[Text] Uralsk--An obkom plenum has discussed the question of oblast party organizations' tasks in increasing the role and responsibility of leaders and specialists of agricultural organs in the efficient use of land, machinery and fertilizers in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. M.B. Iksanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Obkom, delivered a report.

Each year on the farms of the Ural steppes the structure of sown areas is being improved and the yield of the grain fields and sown grasses is increasing. Seed breeding has been improved, advanced methods of soil cultivation are being applied increasingly widely and solonetz areas are being opened up. This facilitated the successful fulfillment of the first 4 years' tasks of the 5-year plan for production and procurements of grain. Many farms and also Dzhanybekskiy, Kaztalovskiy, Urdinskiy and Furmanovskiy rayons have significantly exceeded the 5-year plan targets for grain delivery. At the same time it was noted that on a number of farms insufficient use is being made of fertilizers, anti-erosion equipment and irrigated areas. Too little attention is still paid to the radical improvement of the soil and the protection of plants from agricultural pests and weeds. Measures have been projected to eliminate shortcomings and further increase the efficiency of agricultural production. Taking part in the work of the plenum was G.T. Chubov, first deputy chief of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS KASHKADARINSKIY OBKOM PLENUM

LD041557 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "The Party's Plans Are the People's Plans"]

[Excerpts] Every rayon, kolkhoz and sovkhoz in Kashkadarinskaya Oblast has reserves whose commissioning will make it possible to considerably increase production of livestock produce. It is the task of party organizations and all communists to head the labor collectives' struggle for the speediest use of all this potential. This was the opinion of the participants in yesterday's Kashkadarinskiy Obkom plenum. It discussed the results of the 14th Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Plenum and the oblast party organizations' tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures for the Accelerated Development of Livestock Raising in the Uzbek SSR." The report was delivered by Obkom First Secretary R.G. Gaipov.

The plenum was addressed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

Sh.R.Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, presented Kashkadarinskaya Oblast, Guzarskiy and Bakhoristanskiy rayons, Guzarskiy Rayon's Kirov Sovkhoz, Nishanskiy Rayon's 18th Komsomol Congress Sovkhoz, Mubarekskiy Rayon's Komsomol 60th Annniversary Sovkhoz and Guzareskiy Rayons' Gagarin Kolkhoz with the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers Challenge Red Banners which they have been awarded for their results in the republic socialist competition to gather and sell raw cotton since the start of the 1979 season.

COSMOS-1139 LAUNCHED ON 5 OCTOBER

ID051640 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 5 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, October 5, TASS--Today the Soviet Union launched an artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1139.

Installed on board the satellite is research equipment to continue the research into outer space.

The satellite's initial time of revolution is 89.9 minutes, maximum distance from the earth--357 kilometres and minimum--212, with the orbit's inclination--72.9 degrees.

Equipment onboard the satellite functions normally.

SCIENTISTS WORKING ON THERMONUCLEAR POWER

ID050214 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 5, TASS--Soviet scientists working on the problem of controlled thermonuclear synthesis have physically started the first module of a thermonuclear installation named "Angara-5". It represents only one out of 48 units of a future thermonuclear giant at which Soviet scientists intend to demonstrate in a few years' time a steady output of energy as a result of "burning" of what is now the cheapest fuel, nuclei of deuterium and tritium, which are contained in ordinary sea water.

Speaking at the meeting held on the occasion of the start-up of this unit, Anatoliy Aleksandrov, the president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, expressed the hope that this success of Soviet scientists and designers opens up realistic prospects for the idea on which Soviet scientists have been working for a quarter century now, to prove in a few years' time to be the most effective practical way to give mankind really inexhaustible sources of energy.

Why do physicists dream of developing as soon as possible a commercial thermonuclear reactor?

Replying to this question Valeriy Legasov, deputy director of the Atomic Energy Institute, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said that, as a rule, the ideas of physicists have been, in the course of the twentieth century, at least 20-30 years ahead of the current concerns of terrestial power engineering. The reason why we concern ourselves with the problems of controlled thermonuclear reaction is not because the world is allegedly threatened with an energy crisis. The very development of knowledge about the surrounding world and acceleration of scientific and technological progress has always led up to a change of "energy leader", so to say. At the very beginning of civilization it was wood that was used as fuel, then coal, oil and finally nuclear fuel. But atomic stations, based on the fission of uranium nuclei as well as nuclei of plutonium, its most economical modification, yield much to the new idea of thermonuclear stations which is the principle of fusion of light nuclei.

The basic principle of the future installation Angara-5, which was demonstrated today on one module, is a rather simple one. An electric impulse is directed to a target representing a small "pill", a mixture of tritium and deuterium nuclei, a beam of electrons of great power produces tremendous pressure in the "pill" causing the nuclei to fuse together and thus release thermal energy. In the future installation, which is to consist of 48 identical modules, the energy produced will be increased scores of times.

After careful physical experiments to be held with each module separately at the atomic energy institute, the construction of a demonstration thermonuclear installation, Angara-5, will be started in the institute's experimental site.

CIVIL DEFENSE OFFICIAL URGES IMPROVED PROPAGANDA

ID050903 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Col Gen V. Grekov, USSR Civil Defense deputy chief for political affairs, under the rubric "Civil Defense": "The Propagandists' Concern"]

[Text] The education of the Soviet person in a spirit of patriotism and high vigilance and the formation in him of a readiness to defend the motherland, of a readiness for skillful and courageous actions in a difficult situation, occupy a central place in the propaganda of questions of Civil Defense among working people in cities and villages, young people still studying and all the country's population. The core of this multifaceted work is the explanation of V.I. Lenin's precepts, the USSR Constitution's requirements on the defense of the socialist fatherland, and of the significance of the task set by the party: that everything that the people have created must be reliably defended.

Civil defense propagandists rely in their work on the profound generalizations and conclusions drawn by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands." Their attention is attracted by the vivid and convincing exposition in these works on Lenin's propositions concerning the decisive significance of the Communist Party's leadership role, the unity of front and rear and the moral factor in achieving victory in armed struggle.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" offers a daily guide to action in our practical deeds and concerns about improving the ideological and scientific standard of Civil Defense propaganda and improving its forms and methods. The propagandists' tasks arising from this document have been discussed in detail at scientific and practical conferences and seminars held by party organizations of the Civil Defense staffs of republics, krays and oblasts under the leadership of local party organs.

A seminar of secretaries of party organizations and of propaganda assistants to chiefs of Civil Defense staffs in Kazakhstan, for instance, was absorbing. A report was delivered by A. Platayev, chief of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee administrative Organs Department. The seminar's success was promoted by preliminary study of experience of ideological work in a number of party organizations. Here leaders and party aktivists of the republican Civil Defense staff did not confine themselves to studying matters locally. They held interviews with communists and gave lectures in Civil Defense institutions and at national economic installations. This is an example of concrete fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee instructions on how every communist, wherever he works, must act as a propagandist and champion of the Leninist party's ideas.

I particularly wish to speak about this because, even now, not all workers in Civil Defense organs participate actively in ideological and political-educational work. For instance, Lt Col V. Osinin is no novice in the post of staff chief. He could have something weighty and authoritative to say. But the officer does not participate actively in propaganda work and does not demand that his subordinates do. The staff's party organization is reconciled to the fact that following the leading workers, other communists have also kept aloof from propaganda action. Naturally, such a situation cannot be tolerated.

Shortcomings in propaganda work are also characteristic of a number of other Civil Defense staffs. [paragraph continues]

As yet by no means everything is being done to propagandize the experience of progressive party organizations. Yet there is a great deal of experience worthy of study and introduction into practice. Constant concern for improving Civil Defense propaganda and increasing its effectiveness is an integral feature of the work style of the party organization where P. Panfilov is secretary. The party committee has achieved active participation in propaganda work by all communists. Certificates of honor of the RSFSR "Znaniye" Society board have been awarded to 14 of them. The speeches of communists A. Larichev, Yu. Gnatyuk and A. Rudenko always carry a great ideological charge and are pithy, easy to understand and closely linked with the practical tasks of Civil Defense. Communists are given great assistance by the lecture agency in propaganda skill, which has been functioning under the political section for 2 years. Those attending the agency's lectures are addressed by scientific employees of ideological institutions, workers in party obkoms and gorkoms and experienced teachers of socioeconomic discipline.

The propaganda of Civil Defense knowledge, like all ideological and political education work, is a comprehensive process. It brings knowledge to the masses and educates them, it also has organizational functions. The propagandist's words of appeal meet with a particularly profound response in people's awareness when they are heard directly at the labor collective or educational institution and precede exercises, training sessions and competitions in Civil Defense. Politically acute propaganda packed with ideological content helps to strengthen discipline at places of work and study among fighters in nonmilitarized formations and services.

N. Konshina, propagandist of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Civil Defense staff, works thoughtfully and with initiative. Thanks to her efforts, a television Civil Defense school has been set up and is tackling important tasks. Taking the oblast's particular features into account, Nina Nikolayevna devotes great attention to Civil Defense propaganda both at industrial enterprises and in remote regions, in transhumance stock-raising pastures. The groups of agitators she heads are welcome interlocutors everywhere.

The population and personnel of nonmilitarized formations need diverse knowledge and skill in defense against modern means of attack and in carrying out rescue and emergency repair work in the event of fires, floods, earthquakes, landslides and other natural disasters. That is why the training and propaganda activity of Civil Defense organs is inconceivable without broad participation by specialists--medics, firemen, mountain rescue workers and representatives of emergency repair collectives in the power industry, transport and municipal services. It is gratifying to note that the range of Civil Defense activists drawn from these and other categories of workers in the national economy is widening constantly. We see this as a manifestation of Soviet people's profound awareness of the role of Civil Defense and its highly humane goals and tasks.

The businesslike links between the Civil Defense staffs and cultural institutions, trade union organizations and Komsomol, DOSAAF, "Znaniye" Society and Red Cross organizations have a positive impact on the quality and effectiveness of Civil Defense propaganda. Rich experience on this plane has been accumulated by the communists of the Ukrainian SSR Civil Defense staff who work in closely with the republic's "Znaniye" Society organization. Civil Defense lecture groups have been created in the rayon and city branches of the society. They review lectures on this subject and prepare methodological developments.

Civil Defense "months" help to strengthen the ties between all those taking part in the propaganda of civil defense knowledge and in military patriotic education and help to improve all work in this direction.

Such a "month" was held in Chelyabinsk to the great benefit of the cause. The Civil Defense staffs, Broad Trade Union and Komsomol Aktiv, DOSAAF committees and "Znaniye" society took part in preparing and holding it. Lectures were given and educational movies were shown at enterprises, in institutions and educational establishments and house management offices. Multiple-issue and wall newspapers and radio broadcasting on specific subjects covering the "month" identified the best Civil Defense formations and leading Civil Defense exponents. The oblast television devoted several specific broadcasts to the "month." Competitions between nonmilitarized formations at the central stadium in the presence of an audience of many thousands constituted the finale.

Measures of this nature help the population become more deeply aware of the function of Civil Defense and the lofty and humane tasks of its formations and give rise to the desire to take a personal part in tackling them.

The press has a big role to play in Civil Defense propaganda. The Georgian SSR Civil Defense Staff communists, fulfilling the party organs' assignment, recently prepared a survely on the propaganda of Civil Defense by the newspapers of the Abkhazskaya ASSR. Conclusions were drawn which have had a positive effect on the quality of the periodical press items on these questions.

A competition is being held in Moskovskaya Oblast for the best coverage of the military-patriotic theme and civil defense. It was announced by the Moskovskaya Oblast USSR Journalists Union Organization Board, the Moscow Military District Political Directorate, the Oblast DOSAAF Committee and Oblast Civil Defense Staff. It is devoted to the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The public review will undoubtedly help journalists and the propaganda aktiv to give a more vivid account of Civil Defense enthusiasts and of the courage displayed by Soviet people when extinguishing fires and eliminating the results of other natural disasters.

Unfortunately, some newspapers and radio and television stations are paying less attention to Civil Defense questions than these deserve. Frequently this is explained by the weakening of contacts between the Civil Defense staffs and mass information media. For instance, it was precisely this which explained the lack of good items on Civil Defense in the editorial office of the newspaper SOVETAKAN AYSATAN (Armenian SSR). The Civil Defense staffs must undoubtedly display greater initiative in strengthening their links with the mass information organs.

Formalism, verbosity, and casual, superficial statements have not everywhere been eliminated in agitation and propaganda work. Thus, for instance, the work plan has not been amplified since 1977 in the civil defense section attached to the Amurskaya Oblast "Znaniye" Society organization. It does not reflect topics connected with many important events in the country's life and with party documents. The statements by some members of this section do not show convincingly the importance of civil defense.

Raising Civil Defense propaganda to a new, higher level means making an important contribution to the Soviet people's military-patriotic education and making even more reliable the defense of everything created by the people's heroic labor.

MILITARY PROSECUTOR WRITES ON ARMED FORCES LEGAL WORK

LD051035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 79 pp 2-3 LD

[Article by Justice Col Gen A. Gornyy, Chief Military Prosecutor: "Soviet Laws Are the Expression of the People's Will"]

[Excerpt] The rule of law in our country extends to all types of state activity and all spheres of the society's life, including the military sphere.

V.I. Lenin noted that the success of our military building was determined by the fact that it was conducted in a spirit of general Soviet building on the basis of the unified principles of socialist legality.

In accordance with Lenin'a ideas on the defense of the socialist fatherland, the new USSR Constitution determines that the USSR Armed Forces have been created and universal military service has been established with a view to defending socialist gains and Soviet people's peaceful labor and the state's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The fundamental law stresses that service in the ranks of the armed forces is an honorable obligation and defense of the socialist fatherland is the sacred duty of Soviet citizens. The USSR Constitution enshrines the defense of the socialist fatherland as one of the most important functions of the Soviet state and the concern of the entire people.

V.I. Lenin always drew a direct connection between the might of the Soviet Armed Forces and the consolidation of legality and military discipline. He called "not on fear but on conscience as the reason for fulfilling all laws in the Red Army and all orders and for maintaining discipline in the army by every means" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 39, p 152). Following Lenin's behests, the CPSU pays constant attention to improving the legislative foundations of military building and strengthening socialist legality in the armed forces. In particular, in recent years combined arms regulations for the armed forces and a number of other acts of military law have been elaborated and adopted. Soviet military legislation, as a component of USSR legislation, wholly expresses our people's will and the CPSU's policy in building the armed forces. It enshrines a system of military relations according with the conclusions of Soviet military science and the present-day demands of military matters and it safeguards military law and order against encroachments and violations.

The active role and social value of Soviet military legislation consists in the fact that it formulates in law the principles, forms of organization and procedure for staffing the armed forces and the legal bases of Soviet military discipline and establishes the basic principles of combat and political training.

As a result of the punctilious and unswerving fulfillment of all requirements of Soviet military legislation in the units and formations, precise military law and order is formed, without which effectiveness and high quality in personnel training and a high degree of combat readiness are inconceivable.

The core of military law and order is regulation order. As Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, stresses, "strict regulation order is primarily the exemplary performance of combat duty, guard duty and routine garrison duty, the precise organization of combat and political training, the technically skilled use of armaments, correct mutual relations between servicemen, the punctilious fulfillment of the order of the day and training plans and programs, concern for the personnel's daily routine and the sensible organization of their leisure and mass sports work."

Strong discipline and the strict and precise observance of Soviet laws, the requirements of the oath and regulations by all servicemen are essential components of the high combat readiness and combat capability of the troops and naval forces. This is a guarantee of the successful fulfillment of the Soviet Armed Forces' Constitutional Day to the People--to defend the socialist fatherland reliably and to be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

Our country has ended the fundamental social causes of antisocial manifestations such as private ownership, man's exploitation of man, national oppression, unemployment, famine and mass poverty. All this creates the necessary conditions for eradicating any violations of law and order and for abolishing crime. But deviations from the norms of our life, instances of hooliganism and the theft of socialist property and cases of bribery and persistent violation of labor and military discipline are still encountered.

As the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work on the Conservation of Law and Order and the Intensification of the Struggle Against Law Violations" notes, the tasks of consolidating law and order are so far not being resolved effectively enough. Means of state and social influence and people's education are not being fully used in the struggle against law violations. This important work lacks purposefulness and a comprehensive approach and unity of action on the part of party, state and public organizations and the broad working masses are not always involved in it.

The resolution of our party's Central Committee is also of great significance for further consolidating socialist legality and law and order in the Soviet Armed Forces.

The enduring significance of socialist legality for the army and navy consists in the fact that it insures a high level of organization and precise, harmonious actions by all servicemen, subunits and units, staffs and other military administration organs. The very essence of military discipline is nothing less than the strict and punctilious observance by all servicemen of the order and rules established by Soviet laws and military regulations.

The consolidation of legality and law and order and the prevention of law violations are a very important statutory obligation for the commanders and political workers. The one-man commander bears personal responsibility for the constant combat readiness of the unit or ship entrusted to him and for the personnel's education and military discipline. Soviet laws and military regulations have given him the right to issue orders and demand their unconditional fulfillment. This responsible right imposes on every commander the duty to be concerned for the authority and effectiveness of his orders and to insure that they always accord with the law and have high moral and legal force. The commanders' profound knowledge of the foundations of Soviet law and Soviet military legislation and of their official rights and duties and their skillful use of these in the interests of the service insure the formation of respect for the law in their subordinates and the consolidation of legality and military law and order.

In this connection great significance attaches to the servicemen's legal education carried out in unison with ideological-political, military and moral education. It is the professional duty of all military lawyers to take an active part in this important matter, to reveal the causes and conditions promoting violations of legality and to take steps to prevent law violations.

Great legal educational significance is attached to the practical activity of the organs of the military prosecutor's office in implementing Soviet laws: their supervision of the punctilious and unswerving execution of laws among the troops, the struggle against law violations, the revelation of crimes, the exposure of the culprits and their calling to legal account.

The leading role in insuring legality, law and order and legal education in the unit or on the ship belongs to the commander. His deputy for political affairs is directly responsible for organizing legal education work and he performs it by relying on the party and Komsomol organizations.

The persistent daily work of commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations and military lawyers is manifested in the fact that the proper level of discipline, regulation order and organization are maintained in the absolute majority of units. Soviet servicemen honorably fulfill their sacred duty in the ranks of the USSR Armed Forces and by their strenuous military labor they tirelessly strengthen the combat readiness of the subunits and units.

But cases of law violations among servicemen have still not been definitively eliminated. Life attests that they are usually committed in those subunits and units where there are shortcomings in ideological education work, where firm regulation order is lacking, where constant attention is not paid to the sensible organization of leisure and where the army public does not take an active part in preventing amoral acts. And the law violators are people who have no firm ideological and moral positions or correct idea of the social values of our society and behavioral norms. Therefore in the struggle against law violations, as the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" states, it is essential to use both verbal persuasion and the strict force of Soviet laws.

Considering Soviet people's increased intolerance of any sort of antisocial manifestations, the party demands that every leader, communist and Komsomol member should be an example of moral purity and the unconditional observance of Soviet laws and an active fighter for exemplary socialist law and order. This fully applies to army and navy personnel.

Soviet laws are the expression of our people's will and fundamental interests. It is the duty of every serviceman to observe the laws and requirements of the oath and regulations unswervingly. This is the guarantee of the further raising of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness.